BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XVIII NUMBER 4 JULY/AUGUST 2012 BARNESREVIEW.COM

The Day Europe Almost Fell

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July/August 2012 ❖ Volume XVIII ❖ Number 4

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The Hinges of History

You've probably heard of the "hinges of history"—times when the "door" can swing either way. In this issue we feature a key hinge point in world history: the Battle of the Wahlstatt, aka the Battle of Liegnitz, in which the warriors of the massive Mongol empire collided with the collected forces of Medieval Europe.

In that momentous battle, which we of the West count as a victory, our fighting men were annihilated, while the Mongol casualties were light. But as fate would have it, the Mongol horde chose not to pass through the doorway they had opened to collect the spoils of Europe. There was not a single army on the continent—save perhaps that of the French—that could have stopped this juggernaut.

Shockingly though, after their decisive victory, the Mongols soon turned around their horses and rode back to their homeland. It seems the Angel of Death—who had lain his hands on a multitude of European knights that day—chose also to strike down one very important Mongol thousands of miles away just a few months later.

That lone man's death was the reason we still speak English, the French speak French, the Germans speak German and the Spanish speak Spanish—instead of us all speaking Mongolian.

Are we at a similar hinge point in history today? Many would say so. Today we are battling an army perhaps even more powerful than that of the Mongol Golden Horde. We call it the New World Order. It has its own army of bankers and moneylenders and its own impregnable citadels like the City of London, Tel Aviv and the Federal Reserve in Washington, D.C. They also have a powerful propaganda department called the mainstream media, which does its utmost to brainwash the people of the world for the purpose of making them more pliable serfs on their burgeoning global fiefdom.

Populists and nationalists have mustered their forces, but have found defeating this beast difficult. What many are looking for today is help from a strong man able to lead the fight. Some believe they have found this man in President Vladimir Putin of Russia.

While many in America are wary of Mr. Putin—due mostly to the bad press he constantly recieves in the mainstream media—what he has done in the past several years for countries looking to reach their national potential is impressive. See our editorial on page 3 for more on that. Perhaps, we are thinking, Putin might be another Sviatoslav the Great, the Russian leader who wiped out the Khazarian menace a millennium ago. (See more on that on pages 12-15.)

On another note, we are proud to announce the publication—10 years in the making—of the book *Hitler Democrat* by Gen. Leon Degrelle of the Waffen-SS. You can see more about this in our color centerspread this issue. ✦

—John Tiffany
Assistant Editor

VLADIMIR THE GREAT?

Vladimir Putin is back as president of Russia after a landslide victory in March where 64 percent of Russians voted for him. "I told you we would win, and we won!" exclaimed Putin in his teary-eyed victory speech. "Glory to Russia!"

This victory has huge significance for not only Russia, but also the world in general as Putin is looked upon by many as a staunch nationalist and a potential counterforce to the new world order. Although things are often not as they appear in the world of politics, nationalists globally see great hope in Putin, while globalists see him as a major threat.

Why? Putin is an anti-NWO alliance builder.

Earlier this year Putin started the Eurasian Economic Space with Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan with the goal of creating a viable alternative to the Bilderberg-inspired and globalist-controlled European Union. This kind of regional financial alternative could be a future model for nations wishing to cooperate outside Western-Zionist influence.

At the same time, Putin has partnered Russia with Brazil, India, China and South Africa to form the BRICS coalition, an economic union that will counterbalance the Western economic kleptocracy. The BRICS countries comprise 23 percent of the world's economy, 25 percent of the land and 43 percent of the world's population. All of them are weary of dealing with the United States, which weaves all kinds of political demands into its economic arrangements.

As an example, India resents being told by American leaders it cannot do business with Iran just because Israel squeals that the Iranians are developing nuclear weapons. All of the nations in the BRICS coalition have great national potential, inevitably exploited—however possible—at every turn by the Rothschilds and their banking minions strewn across the globe.

Putin is also known as a religious man. He is a devout Russian Orthodox Christian in a country that has quickly returned to its Orthodox roots after 70 years under godless Marxism. Putin has often visited Mount Athos, an ancient autonomous area in northern Greece where 22 Orthodox monasteries (including a Russian one), have existed since the days of the Byzantine empire. He also offered to bail out Greece at almost interest-free rates and encouraged millions of Russians to buy Greek products and vacation in Greece, potentially adding $30 billion to the devastated Greek economy.

Russia has had long historical, cultural and religious ties with all of Eastern Europe going back to the Middle Ages. The bond is one of geographical proximity, but racial and religious homogeneity is the main unifier. All these countries have white, Orthodox Christian populations. For centuries, they were under brutal Ottoman occupation. Greece, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria, for instance, were under Turkish rule for 400 years, and "Mother Russia"was instrumental in liberating them.

A budding Pan-Orthodox coalition, much feared by the Rothschild gang, was mortally wounded by the bloody Bolsheviks, but is a dream which Putin appears dedicated to resurrecting once again.

As the white race and Christianity have been under brutal attack by the forces behind globalization for decades now, a union comprised of overwhelmingly white, strongly Christian peoples would certainly be a powerful deterrent to the godless, multiracial, multicultural cesspool the globalists are pushing us into.

And why do nationalists believe Vladimir Putin is the man to lead the world out of the abyss created by the Western bankers? His reputation speaks for itself. When he took power in Russia in 2000, he defenestrated Russia's oligarchs and wrested control of Russia's immense oil and natural gas resources from them. He has warned the Zionist-American empire that any attack on Syria or Iran is unacceptable. When a group of Somali pirates tried to hijack a Russian tanker on the high seas in 2011, Putin blew them to smithereens. And in May, Putin stood up and banned a parade of perverts in Moscow to the cheers of many of his countrymen.

If Putin succeeds in creating that Christian union, he would surely go down in history as Vladimir the Great, and perhaps even the savior of the white race. ✦

—Pete Papaherakles, Content Consultant

Stroke of Luck Saves Europe

Angel of Death to thank for defeat of Mongols in 1241?

For centuries, the Poles have celebrated April 9, 1241 as a day of great victory over the Golden Horde of the Mongols (called at that time "Tartars" or "Tatars"[1]) near Liegnitz—a day that turned back forever the threat of Central Asian conquest. But was it really so? TBR looks at how Europeans ironically snatched "victory" from the jaws of defeat.

By Peter Strahl

The Mongols began invading Russia and Europe in the year 1237. In A.D. 1240, with the fall of the great Ukrainian city of Kiev,[2] the Mongol empire under Ogedei Khagan (*i.e.*, "Great Khan Ogedei"), son of Genghis Khan, stood near the greatest extent of its power. Its reach extended from the ancestral homelands in the east through northern China, as far as Persia and India; and the Asian armies had conquered every Russian principality that stood in their way.[3]

Now, in December of the same year, Ogedei's son, Batu Khan, turned his efforts to conquering the West, with the strategic aid of Subotai, one of Genghis Khan's lieutenants. Would the great Christian European countries and their mighty men of arms repulse the pagan invaders, sending the Tartars "back to hell," as the French king, St. Louis IX, later quipped to his mother, Queen Blanche? Or would the remainder of the Old World's white race, and the religion that united most of it, be overrun in a long march to the Atlantic Ocean?

At that time, King Bela IV of Hungary was harboring

Genghis Khan (left), born in Mongolia about A.D. 1162, was called Temujin in his youth. Of humble origins, he went on to unite the Mongol tribes and launch the largest empire on Earth. Although thought of as Mongoloid, the evidence is that he was actually white. He died in 1227, after leaving strict instructions that whenever a Mongol chief khan passed away, all his sons, wherever they might be, must gather in the homeland to elect a successor. Thus when Ogedei Khan (right) died on Dec. 11, 1241, the Mongol armies were forced to abandon their conquests in the west and go home, planning to return later. The return never happened. The Europeans thought they had inflicted so much damage on the Mongol horde that they could count it a victory, yet the European fighting men had lost about 90,000 lives in just a few days—almost completely wiped out by the efficient Mongol army. Facing page: a typical Mongol warrior. All were cavalry, and most wore little armor, efficiently launching deadly arrows on the move. This mode of warfare proved to be especially troublesome for European armies of the era.

BELA IV OF HUNGARY

WENCESLAUS OF BOHEMIA

LOUIS IX OF FRANCE

HENRY II OF SILESIA

about 200,000 Cumans, a nomadic steppe-people, who had been driven west of the Carpathian Mountains by the advancing conquerors. Batu Khan considered the Cumans his renegade subjects and demanded their return, which Bela naturally refused.

Using this as a pretext, Batu crossed the frozen rivers into Central Europe in February 1241, making for Hungary with up to 70,000 cavalry, nearly half of the entire Mongol army. (The Mongols used only men on horseback, all of whom were also skilled archers and highly disciplined.) Recognizing that the European rulers, often at war among themselves, might readily unite against a foreign invader into a force sufficient to crush the latter, Batu Khan determined to prevent this.

First, the Mongols sacked and destroyed Sandomir on the Weichsel, in southeastern Poland. Then they defeated two Polish armies in March. On March 24, they burned Kraków. Now the only thing standing between the Golden Horde and Middle Germany, and consequently the rest of Europe, was the Duchy of Silesia. It was here that Batu Khan divided his army, moving with the larger portion southwards, while a smaller force of one or two tumens (divisions of 10,000 each) under Baidar, Kadan and Orda Khan, moved northwest.

The duke of Silesia, Henry II Piastow, called "the Pious," sent for help and began to assemble his army. With Emperor Frederick II in Italy, striving with the pope, and King Béla IV of Hungary and Croatia facing attack by the main body of Tartars, Henry could not hope for much assistance. Nevertheless, King Wenceslaus I of Bohemia rushed to bring 50,000 men to Henry's aid.

In early April, the invaders destroyed the region around Breslau, the Silesian capital. Henry collected the remnants of the Polish army, as well as perhaps 2,000 knights of Poland, small forces of Knights Templar and Knights Hospitaller, Bavarian miners (volunteers from Goldberg), and a number of conscripts and mercenaries, along with Silesians and Moravians. Modern historians infer, without clear evidence, that the total Polish force was no more than 8,000. However, the oldest sources provide a number closer to 25,000 to 35,000 (although the same 15th-century account states that all Mongol units were larger and better trained). Since there is no reason for the European accounts to have exaggerated their own numbers, the higher number remains possible.

Learning that Wenceslaus was only two days away, the Tartars moved to intercept Henry before the Europeans could unite their forces. On April 8, the Mongols stood before Liegnitz and took up their position at a place called the Wahlstatt, a small plain surrounded by low hills near the Nysa River. Due to deaths and injuries

Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World

By Jack Weatherford. The name Genghis Khan often conjures the image of a bloodthirsty barbarian on horseback leading a ruthless band of nomadic warriors in the looting of the civilized world. But the surprising argument of the author is that Genghis Khan was a visionary leader whose conquests joined Europe with the flourishing cultures of Asia to trigger a world awakening, an unprecedented explosion of technologies, trade and ideas. Softcover, 352 pages, item #425, *$15* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order from TBR using the form on page 64 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See also www.barnesreview.com.

from encounters along the way, the divisions which now presented themselves were slightly reduced in size (either about 8,000 or 18,000, according to various sources).

Seeing the danger of being besieged in Liegnitz, but with the Bohemians still a day away, Henry chose to engage the enemy, leading the attack as a holy crusade for Jesus Christ. Nearly every soldier thus fastened a cross to his clothing. It was April 9, 1241, when the two armies met. Historians differ as to the arrangement of forces, although both sides seem to have formed forces into four divisions. The Christians placed three units in the front, with Henry's own forces—the best trained—as a reserve in the rear center. The Mongols appear to have placed their left and right wings at some distance, hidden behind the hills, with one unit forward, and Orda Khan leading the reserve, again at the center rear.

The Christians are at first disconcerted. The enemy's movements are not signaled by shouts or trumpets, but silently by standards and pennants. The center moves forward to engage the Mongol vanguard: crusader knights and volunteers from many nations, including the Bavarian miners from Goldberg, under the command of Bolesław, son of the margrave of Moravia. The Polish division breaks the Tartar line but is surrounded in hand-to-hand combat by the mounted Mongols, falling "beneath the hail of arrows, like delicate heads of barley broken by hailstones, for many of them are wearing no armor, and the survivors retreat."

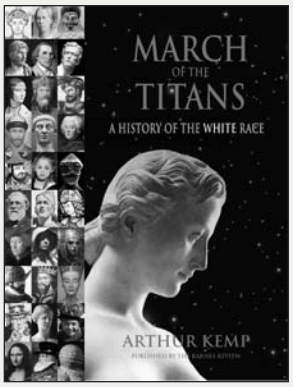
Now the two cavalry wings advance: Sulisław with his Krakóvians and knights of Welkopole from one side, and knights of Opole under Duke Mieszko from the other. Supported by Polish crossbowmen, they drive three units of the enemy (according to Jan Długosz) into what seems a disorderly retreat. But a remarkable thing occurs: Someone from the Tartar line starts running or riding back and forth, shouting in Polish to the Christians: "Run! Run!" while encouraging his Asian compatriots. Fooled by the ruse, Mieszko interprets the shouting as cries coming from his own men and begins to retreat.

Duke Henry laments aloud but orders forward his own division—"the best of his troops"—to save the situation: Silesian knights and men-at-arms, knights from Welkopole and a small contingent of French Knights Templar. Amid intense fighting, the Poles begin to prevail, their heavy horse and riders forcing the advance against lightly equipped Mongol mounted archers. But then Orda Khan brings up his largest division, providing

MARCH OF THE TITANS

A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE

Here it is: the complete and comprehensive history of the white race, spanning 500 centuries of tumultuous events from the steppes of Russia to the African continent, to Asia, the Americas and beyond. This is their inspirational story—of vast visions, empires, achievements, triumphs against staggering odds, reckless blunders, crushing defeats and stupendous struggles. Most importantly of all, revealed in this work is the one true cause of the rise and fall of the world's greatest empires—that all civilizations rise and fall according to their racial homogeneity and nothing else—a nation can survive wars, defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution. This is a revolutionary new view of history and of the causes of the crisis facing modern Western Civilization, which will permanently change your understanding of history, race and society. Covering every continent, every white country both ancient and modern, and then stepping back to take a global view of modern racial realities, this book not only identifies the cause of the collapse of ancient civilizations, but also applies these lessons to modern Western society. The author, Arthur Kemp, spent more than 25 years traveling over four continents, doing primary research to compile this unique book. There is no other book like it in existence—a book to pass on from generation to generation, so that all will know the true history of the white race. New deluxe softcover, signature sewn, 8.25" x 11" format, 592 pages, more than 1,000 pictures, four-page color section, indexed, appendices, bibliography, chapters on every conceivable white culture group and more. High-quality softcover, 592 pages, #464, *$42* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



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Christian fighters from all over Europe display crosses prominently in their battle with the Mongols at the plain of Wahlstatt (also called Liegnitz or Legnica) on April 9, 1241. Among the Christians were Knights Templar, Knights Hospitaller and knights of the Teutonic Order. While there was great bravery on the Christian side, the Mongols had the advantage of superior discipline and tactics. The traditional European warfare method of hand-to-hand combat between knights ended in catastrophe when it was deployed against the Mongol forces who easily ran circles around the knights laden with cumbersome armor. Knightly warfare failed utterly for the Christians at Legnica and again at Mohi in 1241. Europe was saved from sharing the fate of China and Muscovy not by its tactical prowess but by the unexpected death of the Mongols' supreme ruler, Ogedei, and the subsequent eastward retreat of his armies, which was followed, thankfully, by bitter infighting among Mongol factions. Another factor was the Mongol interest in conquering Japan, at which they failed disastrously (see page 9).

a fierce defense. At last, the Tartars break again into rapid retreat. Overjoyed at their success, the Polish riders rush forward, becoming strung out and ever more distant from supporting infantry.

The Mongol steppe-people, unlike Westerners of the time, often employed retreat as a tactic. Now they spring the trap. They turn and begin galloping up and down the flanks of the Christians, raining arrows upon them. When this is ineffective against the latter's armor, the Asians shoot their mounts, making the knights easy prey to be shot with arrows, run through with lances, or simply ridden down by the Tartars' horses. At the same time, clouds of smoke are sent between the cavalry and infantry, obscuring vision and preventing the foot soldiers from coming to their countrymen's aid.

> Among the Tatar standards is a huge one with a giant X painted on it. It is topped with an ugly black head with a chin covered with hair. As the Tatars withdraw some hundred paces, the bearer of this standard begins violently

> shaking the great head, from which there suddenly bursts a cloud with a foul smell that envelops the Poles and makes them all but faint, so that they are incapable of fighting. . . . Seeing that the all but victorious Poles are daunted by the cloud and its foul smell, the Tatars raise a great shout and return to the fray, scattering the Polish ranks that hitherto have held firm, and a huge slaughter ensues.

Bolesław of Moravia falls in this battle. Duke Henry, with four of his knights, attempts twice to escape from the surrounding enemy and regroup his forces, only to be recognized by his insignia and overtaken by the Mongols. As he raises his sword for a blow, a Tartar lance pierces his armpit, and he slides from his horse. Henry is dragged clear of the *melée* by his pursuers, who "cut off his head with a sword, tear off all his badges and leave his corpse naked. In this great battle, a number of the Polish nobility and gentry find honorable martyrdom in defense of their faith."

The duke's head is later paraded on a lance before Liegnitz, before being taken to Batu Khan. Five hundred French Knights Templar take a brave stand but are slaughtered to the last man. The Mongols count the defeated dead by cutting off an ear from each, filling nine large sacks. As many as 35,000 European Christians die this day in a valiant attempt to defend their homeland.

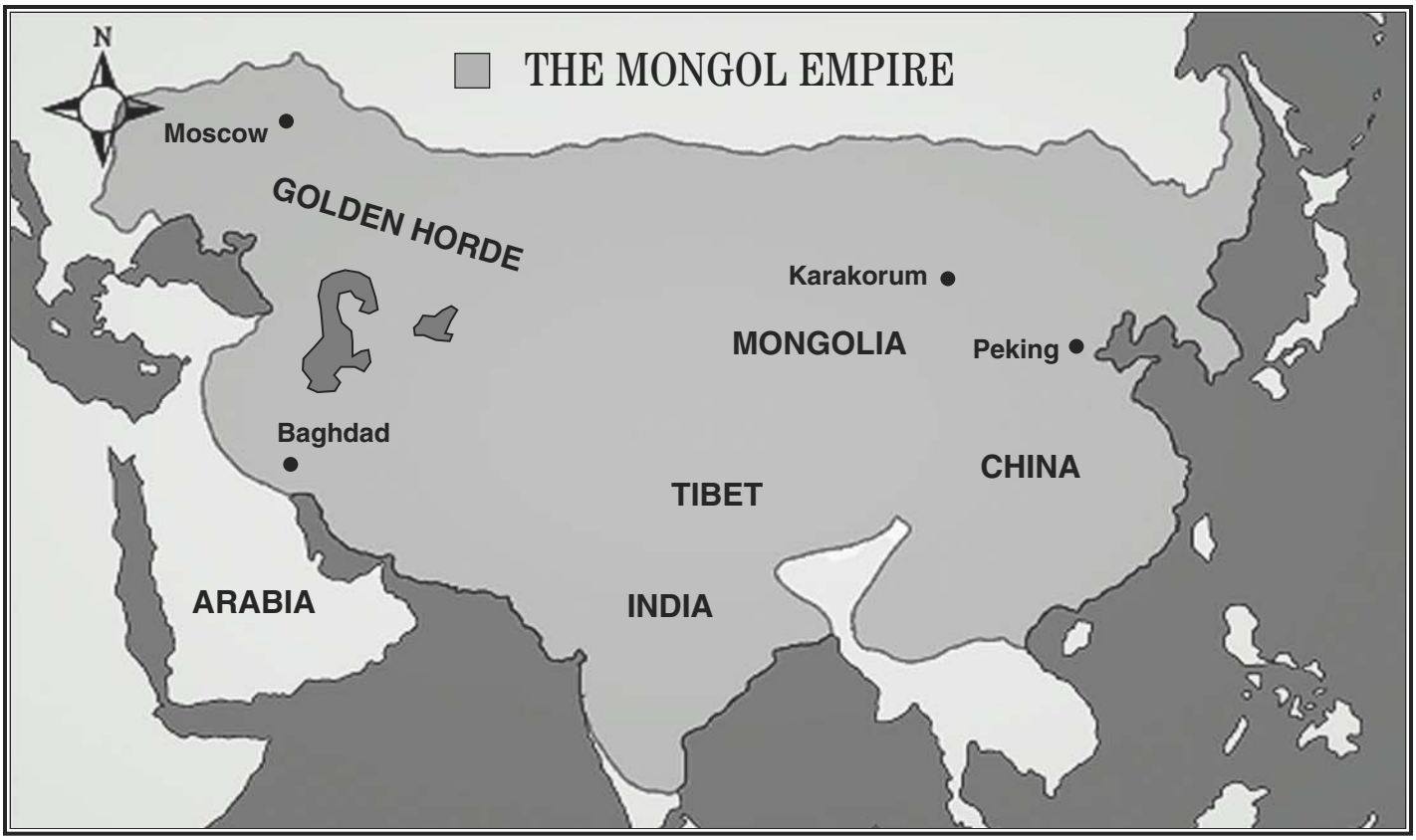
Hearing of the massacre, Wenceslaus retreats to a safer position in Bohemia. Two days later, Batu Khan's forces destroy the Hungarian army at Mohi. There is no army worthy of the name standing between the Golden

How Mother Nature Dealt the Khans Another Capricious Defeat

Twice the Mongols tried to extend their empire by taking over Japan, but the intervening sea was a major problem for the land-oriented empire. The first invasion attempt was in autumn 1274; the second in August 1281. Each time a massive typhoon thwarted Kublai Khan, who already ruled China and Korea. The first invasion fleet comprised some 500-900 ships and 30,000-40,000 men, mostly Chinese and Koreans. As the ships lay at anchor at Hakata Bay, Japan, preparing to disgorge their soldiers, the hurricane struck, and about one-third of the ships were sunk, while some 13,000 men drowned. The fleet limped back home. Learning surprisingly little from that disaster, Kublai tried again seven years later. It is said he was in a rush, and failed to ensure the ships were seaworthy using too many flat riverboats which fare poorly on the open sea. Nevertheless he launched 4,400 vessels, with 140,000 soldiers and sailors. Again the Mongols went to Hakata Bay, where about 40,000 Japanese warriors had gathered. Again the Mongols were clobbered by Mother Nature; the typhoon sank most of the ships, with just a few hundred remaining, and at least half the Mongol men drowned. Most of those who did survive were hunted down and killed by the Japanese. Ever since, the Japanese people have referred to the typhoons as kamikaze—"divine wind." Their suicide pilots in World War II were called kamikazes in honor of the historic weather.

AFP PHOTO / HO / RYUKYU UNIVERSITY VIA JIJI PRESS

Left: Part of a wrecked ship, believed to be from one of the 4,000 sent by Kublai Khan to conquer Japan in 1281, that fell victim to Japan's original "kamikaze." This section of wooden keel was discovered off the coast of Nagasaki. Also found were a Yuan-era Chinese hand cannon (below left) and the world's oldest anti-personnel explosives (below right) as well as more than 2,000 other artifacts believed to be from the ill-fated Yuan invasion fleet.



Horde and the kingdom of France.

The following winter, Batu and Subotai planned their campaign toward the Atlantic Ocean, but, hearing that Ogedei had died on Dec.11, 1241, they followed the directives of Genghis Khan (d. 1227) and returned with their armies to their homeland, to elect a new khagan. While they continued to rule Russia for two more centuries, the Mongols—due to internecine struggles—were never again in a position to mass an army to conquer Europe. Thus it was not military might which saved the Christian countries and the white race, but the death of a single man through the providence of God, Who at last calls all men to Himself. ✦

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(Includes an English translation of a portion of the *Annals of Jan Długosz*, as well as quotes from *Hystoria Tatarorum*. Discovered only in 1965, this latter account was compiled from the reports of two Franciscan friars, who visited the Mongols in 1245-1247.)

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Peter Strahl is the pseudonym of a repeat victim of plutocratic ideals in the workplace. Please contact him through TBR, should you wish to learn of his other skills and consequently employ him. Mr. Strahl resides in Kansas.

ENDNOTES:

1 "Tartars," or "Tatars," as the terms are used today, however, are quite different from Mongols, being more European in appearance, with a Caucasoid face, long beard on the men, and so on, while the Mongols are, as their name suggests, quite Mongoloid, with little or no beard. The Tatars also belong predominantly to the Islamic faith, and differ from Mongols in their language as well.—Ed.

2 When the besieged city of Kiev fell on December 6, 1240, most of the population was massacred, including non-combatants. Out of some 50,000 people, only about 2,000 survived.—Ed.

3 It is a little-known fact that Genghis Khan was white, or at least half-white. White blood shows clearly in the portraits of his children also. Most Mongols, however, were not white but Mongoloid.—Ed.

4 Annals of Jan Długosz, 15th century, in "Battle of Liegnitz 1241," "http://mongolconquest.devhub.com/blog/634074-battle-of-liegnitz-1241/."

5 *Ibid.*

6 *Ibid.* Incidentally, this is the first recorded use of poison gas in European warfare.

7 *Ibid.*

8 A small museum commemorates the Battle of the Wahlstatt to this day in the village church. [Wikipedia says estimates of the European casualties range from 2,000 to 25,000, with another 25,000 at the Battle of Mohi; Mongol casualties were light (though of unknown number) at Legnica, but they lost about 25,000 at Mohi. Following the battle of Mohi and the simultaneous battle of Legnica in Poland, nearly every man of fighting age in Eastern Europe had been killed.—Ed.]

9 One could reasonably argue that it was Genghis Khan himself who, through the Laws of Succession which he instituted, also established a cause of the downfall of his own empire, since all the Mongol princes were required to return from wherever they were in the world upon the death of the khagan, in order to elect the new ruler.

Revisionist Books on Ancient History

Lost Knowledge of the Ancients. Edited by Glenn Kreisberg. This anthology of essays commissioned by Graham Hancock covers alternative theories on history, the origins of civilization and technology, with topics ranging from quantum philosophy to the ancient use of electromagnetism, the effect of cosmic rays on human evolution, and the cover-up of ancient civilizations. Recognizing that many recent discoveries are rediscoveries of lost knowledge from the past, the authors seek to understand the cycle of human existence. Softcover, 256 pages, #568, *$18.*

Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America: The Lost Kingdoms of the Adena, Hopewell, Mississippians & Anasazi. By Frank Joseph. Before Rome ruled the Classical World, gleaming stone pyramids stood amid smoking iron foundries from North America's Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River. On its east bank, across from today's St. Louis, Missouri, flourished a walled city more populous than London was over 1,000 years ago, with a pyramid larger—at its base—than Egypt's Great Pyramid. While Europe stumbled through the Dark Ages, a metropolis of multi-story structures sprawled across the Southwest. How did they do it? Who influenced them? Softcover, 310 pages, #534, *$18.*

Maya Cosmogenesis 2012: The True Meaning of the Maya Calendar End-Date. By John Major Jenkins. While researching the 2012 end-date of the Maya Calendar, John Major Jenkins decoded the Maya's galactic cosmology. The Maya discovered that the periodic alignment of the Sun with the center of the Milky Way galaxy is a formative influence on human evolution. These alignments also define a series of world ages. The fourth age ends on Dec. 21, 2012, when an epoch chapter in human history will end. *Maya Cosmogenesis 2012* reveals the Mayas' insight into the cyclic nature of time and prepares us for our own cosmogenesis—the birth of a new world. Softcover, 480 pages, 200 B&W illustrations, #565, *$20.*

Before the Pharaohs: Egypt's Mysterious Prehistory. By Edward F. Malkowski. Presents conclusive evidence that ancient Egypt was originally the remnant of an earlier, highly sophisticated civilization. Supports earlier speculations based on myth and esoteric sources with scientific proof from the fields of genetics, engineering, and geology and provides further proof of the connection between the Mayans and Egyptians. Also links the mystery of Cro-Magnon man to the rise and fall of this ancient civilization. Softcover, 336 pages, 58 B&W illustrations, #566, *$18.*

The Druids: A Very Short Introduction. By Barry Cunliffe. The Druids have been known and discussed for at least 2,400 years, first by Greek writers and later by the Romans in Gaul and Britain. According to these sources, they were a learned caste who officiated at religious ceremonies, taught the ancient wisdoms, and were revered as philosophers. But few figures flit so elusively through history. Even today, the Druids remain an enigmatic puzzle. Cunliffe offers an expert's best guess as to what is true about the Druids. Softcover, 144 pages, #577, *$12.*

China in World History. By Paul Ropp. Here is a fascinating, compact history of Chinese political, economic and cultural life, ranging from the origins of civilization in China to the beginning of the 21st century. The author combines vivid story-telling with astute analysis to shed light on some of the larger questions of Chinese history. What is distinctive about China? What have been the major continuities in Chinese life over the past 8,000 years? Softcover, 176 pages, #558, *$20.*

The Thirteenth Tribe. By Arthur Koestler. This classic became a shocker to the Jewish establishment, written by one of their own. The author traces the history of the ancient Khazar Empire whose citizens converted to Judaism in the Dark Ages. These erstwhile Turkic pagan tribesmen then formed a Jewish empire and became an economic and military force to be reckoned with. Their descendants (the Ashkenazim) have gone on to become the majority of the inhabitants of the state of Israel and vastly outnumber their Sephardic co-religionists around the globe. Softcover, #61, 255 pages, *$17.*

Norse Mythology. By John Lindow. Giants, elves, dwarves, Fenrir the gigantic wolf, sea serpents, the Valkyries, Odin and his eight-legged horse, Thor, Loki, Freya, Baldr, Askur and Embla, the shield maidens, Heimdal, Hagbard, Starkad, Harald Hildetand—no culture can match the Norse in the richness of their mythological imagery. A great reference book to pass on to grandchildren who may have little knowledge of the beliefs of our ancestors. Softcover, #339, 364 pages, *$19.*

The Cycle of Cosmic Catastrophes: Flood, Fire and Famine in the History of the World. This book reads like a mystery novel while presenting hard evidence for a cosmic catastrophe 13,000 years ago that wiped out mammoths and other large North American animals. For the last 25 years, prescient scientists have urged greater awareness of such cataclysms. By Firestone, West, and Warwick-Smith. Softcover, 416 pages, #457, *$20.*

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Ancient Iraq. By Georges Roux. Learn about the rich history of Iraq, obliterated by the U.S. over the past decade. Go inside Paleolithic caves and once-buried cities of the stone ages to the farms of the ancient inhabitants. You'll also read of the advanced civilizations of Iraq's past including the Hassuna, Jemdat-Nasr and Sumerian periods. Read legends of the Great Flood, Gilgamesh and the Akkadians; the pantheon of Sumer; the fall of Ur; and more. Phoenicians, Assyrians, Hittites etc also covered. Softcover, 576 pages, #400, *$16.*

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Statue of the white hero Sviatoslav in the Belgorod region of Russia, erected in 2005, depicts Sviatoslav with a Cosssack-style scalplock riding down a Khazar fighter with a horned helmet and a shield with overlaying six-pointed stars on it. When word of the gigantic statue got out, the Jewish (Ashkenazi-Khazar) community of Russia raised a ruckus—especially since the artist, Vyacheslav Klykov, was connected with Pamyat, a Russian nationalist party. Originally the star was to have six points, but because of all the whining it was made a 12-pointer.

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Sviatoslav the Great
And the Destruction of the Khazars

Sviatoslav I Igorevich, a warrior prince of Kievan Rus, was the son of Igor of Kiev and his wife Olga. Sviatoslav is celebrated for his military campaigns to the east and south. He also subdued the Volga Bulgars, the Alans and numerous East Slavic tribes. His reign was marked by rapid expansion into the Volga River Valley, the Pontic steppe and the Balkans. By the end of his short life (A.D. 942-72), Sviatoslav created the largest state in Europe and brought about the collapse of two great powers of Eastern Europe: the First Bulgarian Empire and, most importantly, the Jewish empire of Khazaria.

By William White

In the late 10th century—about 965 to be exact—the Vikings of Kievan Rus attacked and slaughtered the Jews of Khazaria, destroying the largest and most powerful Jewish empire of the Middle Ages and permanently scattering its people, the ancestors of most modern European Jews. Sviatoslav I (r. 945-972?) was the leader of this expedition, which he launched in part to respond to the genocide of white Europeans by the Jewish emperors, in part to retaliate for dishonest Jewish trade practices, and in part for the pleasure of plundering a decadent and luxuriant people.

In the 9th century—839-860—Varangian Vikings, a Germanic race, conquered most of what is now European Russia and established the state of Rus. Originally it was based at Novgorod, but the capital was moved to Kiev in A.D. 882.

This first Russian empire sent its forces south and conquered or vassalized the East Slavic tribes of what is now Ukraine, establishing the state of Kievan Rus. The story of the creation of Rus is mixed inextricably with

The establishment of the first East Slavic states, in the 9th century, seems to have coincided with arrival of the Varangian Vikings, who ventured along the waterways from the eastern Baltic to the Black and Caspian seas. A Varangian named Rurik, according to legend, was elected ruler of Novgorod in A.D. 864. A relative of Rurik, known as Oleg the Seer, became his successor in 879. Oleg expanded southward and conquered Kiev in 882, which is considered the beginning of the state of Kievan Rus. Left, a modern Russian statue of Rurik.

myth, and many if not most of the early leaders of the Russian state, particularly Rurik, Oleg the Seer and Igor, are known to us only through partially mythical histories—corresponding to the Viking heroic figures of Rorik, Helgi and Ingvar, who themselves were Indo-European divinities given semi-historical status. As such, Sviatoslav—Nordic Sveinaldr, or "Old Sven"—is part of a semi- mythical dynasty of Kievan kings whose exploits led their people to integrate their stories with those of the gods.

Even the name of his tutor, Asmud, is a mythical Nordic figure (likely the same figure known as Volund), and the relative lack of independent attestation to his dynasty (though one member of the Byzantium court claimed to have met him, describing him as a blond-haired and blue-eyed warrior) has led many to believe that the true rulers of the Rus at this time lived their lives so in concurrence with Nordic principles that their memories were simply blended with the stories of the gods. In Slavic, his name is an epithet meaning "Holy Glory."

The Khazars exist in much greater historical context. The ancestors of the Ashkenazi, or European, Jews, the Khazars were a tribe of Uighurs or Huns that entered the Eastern extremes of Europe during the late 6th century, along with the Bulgars and Magyars, during the chaos that followed the collapse of the Western Roman Empire. Demon-worshippers, they brutally subjected the peoples of the Caspian Sea region and seized control of the Northern European trade routes to the Middle East through the Volga. With the ongoing violence between Byzantium (Eastern Rome) and Persia, and the later conflict between the Christian and pagan peoples of the Middle East (including Zoroastrians) and the rising caliphate of Islam, the Khazars were able to exploit the wars of their neighbors and build themselves a power base among what were historically the disorganized tribal nomads of the steppes.

They carved out an empire that dominated what is now Ukraine and southern Russia. As Islam waged war with Christian Byzantium, the Khazars sought a way to remain independent of the two powers—and thus their Turko-Mongolic leaders converted to Judaism *en masse* in the 7th century, being embraced by the Sephardim, or Middle Eastern Jews, who led the embassy into the Khazars' land.

For the Vikings, the forests and plains of Eastern Europe had a religious significance. They were the "Ironwood" (Jarnvidr) from which the evil god Loki and his hag wife Angrboda would emerge at Ragnarok—the final battle between the good gods and the forces of evil. While Ragnarok was pending, the uncivilized expanses of Eastern Europe were a dark area inhabited mythically by trolls and giants and the serpentine and wolfish descendants of Loki. Thus Rorik's attack on, first, the Baltic Slavic peoples, and then his penetration through the Ironwood into Russia and Ukraine, had the character of a religious campaign—of a war of the gods against the children of demons.

The ancestors of the Ashkenazi Jews, the Khazars were a tribe of Huns that entered Eastern Europe in the 6th century.

So when Sviatoslav found the Jews there was no question what their empire represented. His Russian Vikings had already led raids into the Caspian Sea area under his predecessors, but Sviatoslav's war with Khazaria had all of the makings of a crusade. A bit earlier, the Byzantine Emperor Romanus I Lecapenus (r. 920-944) had begun limiting the ability of Jews in Byzantium to exploit the Byzantine people, and the Jews of Khazaria had retaliated with genocide and persecution against non-Jews, as well as trade sanctions against those who continued to do business with the Byzantine empire.

But the Jews had long been exploiters of the Volga trade route, a major path by which Nordic goods reached Middle Eastern markets, and had charged exorbitant taxes and fees for the privilege of middle-manning Nordic goods in southern markets. Further, the Rus had launched numerous profitable raids along the Caspian, the center of the Khazar empire, and further raids seemed to be profitable.

The conduct of the campaign suggests more than profitable Viking raids, however, as Sviatoslav made sure to hunt down every last Jew and every last Jewish stronghold and raze them so that "no grape or raisin remained, not even a leaf on the branch." He began by liberating the

Eastern Slavic peoples who had been enslaved by the Jews, winning them to his cause. He then invaded southward, capturing Sarkel and Kerch in 965, and the Khazar capital of Itil or Attil in A.D. 968.

Satisfied that his enemies were beaten, he ended the campaign, occupying the major trade routes and seizing control of the best of the Khazar territory, which he appended to his own Kievan Rus. In doing so, he left Khazar-Jewish statelets in control of much of the Caucasus, a territory he did not care to conquer, from which the Jews were able to again propagate, eventually forming the core of the majority of European Jewry outside of Spain. After Sviatoslav, though, Eastern Europe remained free of direct rule by Jews for almost a millennium, until the events of A.D. 1917 brought a Jewish Communist Soviet state into existence in Russia.

Shortly after his Khazarian campaign, while warring in conjunction with the Byzantines in the Balkans, Sviatoslav I was ambushed and slain by Pecheneg Khan Kurya incited by the Byzantine emperor, who feared the growth of Russian power. Sviatoslav's sons fought among themselves for the kingship—an unfortunate side effect of the Germanic custom of dividing a kingdom among the children of the king—and Kievan Rus fractured. But the memory of Sviatoslav became a defining feature of Russian psychology, and his trade phrase "I come at you" is still understood in Russia as a clear declaration of one's intentions.

But the semi-mythical Sviatoslav remains part of the collective European memory, as his wars against the Jews of the east recall the memory of the wars of the gods against the trolls and giants, serpents and wolves, who remained always on the borders of civilization, hiding in the east, awaiting to engulf the world at the time of the final battle of the forces of evil against men. ✦

William White is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*. The book is available from TBR Book Club for $25 plus $5 S&H inside U.S. See page 64 for order form.

The Don Cossacks Battle Bolshevism

INTRODUCTION

The Don region is well known for its cultural and folk traditions. It's the region of wide open spaces and bold Cossack warriors, the place where the Don River flows down into the Azov Sea. Its prominent history and colorful folklore attract tourists from all over the world. The region is the native land of the famous Russian authors Anton Chekhov and Mikhail Sholokhov, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature. Adm. Aleksandr Vasilievich Kolchak was of Don Cossack origin. Sadly, out of a population of some 1.5 million, the Bolsheviks were able in the end to kill or deport an estimated 300,000 to 500,000. The region also suffered greatly during the Soviet manmade famine of 1932-33. During World War II, many Cossacks joined the Germans to fight against the Communists.

Here is the story of the heroic early stand the Don Cossacks took against the Communist/Bolshevik evil empire.

By Aleksandr Mezentzef

The oblast (province) of the Don Cossack Host of Imperial Russia was the official name of the territory of the Don Cossacks, roughly coinciding with today's Rostov Oblast. Its center was Cherkassk, later moved to Novocherkassk. The province comprised the areas where the Don Cossack Host, or army (DCH), settled in imperial Russia. In 1913, the oblast had about 3.8 million inhabitants. Of these 2.1 million were Cossacks. The Don Cossack Host was the most ancient and largest among all the Cossack armies, dating from the 16th century.

The DCH showed, in the clearest manner, its attitude toward the Jewish-dominated Bolshevik regime installed in Petrograd on Nov. 7, 1917 (Oct. 25 by the old Julian calendar) as a result of a *coup d'état*.

The Don Cossack Host legal authority, known as the krug (*i.e.*, popular assembly), by their declaration of Nov. 20, refused to recognize the Lenin regime and delivered the military power on the territory to the host of Ataman Gen. Aleksey Maksimovich Kaledin. Besides this, the DCH offered sanctuary to the deposed provisional Russian government's officials and basically sheltered all anti-Bolshevik patriotic elements. (An ataman is the chief of a Cossack host or army, a Cossack supreme military commander.)

These decisions automatically meant there would be military action against the Bolsheviks. From this day on,

In this photo from 1910, Cossacks stand in formation in St. Petersburg. Their corps would be liquidated in 1919. Many officers and experienced Cossacks fought for the White Army against the Bolsheviks but a few joined the Red Army. Following the defeat of the anti-Communists, a genocidal policy of "decossackization" took place against the surviving Cossacks. It is estimated the Bolshevik regime killed or deported 300,000 to 500,000 Cossacks. BETTMANN/CORBIS/GETTY IMAGES.COM

the Don River area became the main camp of the "White" (anti-Communist) forces.

The military situation was grim. Due to the ongoing World War I, all Cossacks fit for military service were on the front lines. Only disabled men, the old and very young males remained at home.

In fall of 1917 three Don Cossack Host divisions were in the formation stage, waiting for their deployment as mounted shock units. But the ataman had no troopers ready at his disposal for these divisions, except for commanding personnel. Thus, Kaledin called these officers to do their duty, when it became apparent hostilities with Moscow were imminent.

Kaledin decided also to form partisan units (cavalry mainly)—predominantly from youth, teenagers and a certain number of frontline officers who, for one reason or another, couldn't depart for their regiments in proper time and stayed in the host's territory. Partisans turned out to be the DCH government's mobile fighting tools on the threatened stretches. Meanwhile, local defense was implemented, consisting of old and disabled Cossacks. The Don Cossacks' war against Communism was a matter of self-defense, first and foremost.

The areas of local Bolshevik revolts were shifting and unstable; and there weren't any definite front lines of defense against the invaders during the first stage of what some have called the Don Liberation War, from fall 1917 to spring 1918, part of the Russian Civil War of 1917-23. On Jan. 10, 1918, the Cossacks declared their independence and formed the Republic of the Don.

History proved the Don authorities had been right in their assertions that Lenin and Trotsky would attack "Free Don" even if Kaledin had been "less radical" and "more peaceable." Indeed, very serious practical reasons pushed the Communists for their aggression against the Don Cossack Host.

Actually, it was geography that determined the DCH's strategic role in the Russian Civil War, which was *de*

facto a Russian vs. Jewish war, in view of the total Jewish hegemony in all Bolshevik structures. The Bolshevik government understood clearly that the DCH's potential could be strengthened by southern hosts (the Astrakhan, Kuban and Terek armies). Meanwhile the Ural and Orenburg hosts, situated not far from the Don Republic in the east, occupied an obviously dangerous position against the Bolsheviks, making it easier for the Don Host to access Siberia and the Far East.

Bordering the mighty industrial Donbass region and other Ukrainian areas on the west, and on the east with the extremely important Volga area, the DCH closed off the route for the Reds to the Caucasus, with its oil, wheat and meat and ports on the Black and Caspian seas.

Being situated partly on the Azov Sea's shores, the Don Cossack Host could establish links with the strategically important Crimea; this circumstance also facilitated the possibility of military actions there if the Crimea should become Communist territory.

Considering these reasons, the Jewish government of Russia decided to strike against Don from a northwestern direction (attacking the Orenburg Cossack Host and threatening the Ural Cossack Host at the same time)—in order to cut off the Don Cossack Host from the western and southern regions of Russia and to unite the Bolshevik forces with the masses of Caucasus-Turkish-Persian front soldiers, who had been brainwashed by Communist propaganda.

The Don River area became the main camp of the "White" (anti-Communist) forces. This was the home of the Don Cossacks.

Indeed, the Don Cossack Host became the Judeo-Bolsheviks' enemy No. 1, even before their formal *coup d'état* on Nov. 7, 1917 for several reasons:

• During the entire period of the Provisional Government (March to November 1917), Cossack troops, especially Don Cossacks, demonstrated discipline and maintained order, being effective forces against all subversive elements in the military;

• The Don Cossacks' anti-Bolshevism in 1917 was obvious;

• The Bolshevik revolt in Petrograd (July 3-5, 1917) was suppressed by Don Cossacks mainly;

• The Don Cossacks' offensive (alas, unsuccessful), under the command of future pro-German National Socialist leader Pyotr Nikolaevich Krasnov, against Red Petrograd (Nov. 7-13, 1917) again demonstrated the Cossacks' uncompromising anti-Communism;

• The Don Cossacks' distinguished military and civilian leaders were completely united with the Russian army's high commanders in military, political and social matters, and were the most convinced proponents of the nationalistic Cossack ideology, seeing the Cossack hosts as an inseparable part of a united and free Russia;

• Proclaiming openly its anti-Soviet stance, the DCH did not recognize the Jewish government as the legitimate government of Russia, and assumed all lawful powers in its region;

• The Don Cossack Host, by creating law and maintaining order during the Russian chaos after the February Revolution in 1917, showed its true colors, establishing its capital, Novocherkassk, as the place of the anti-Communist all-Russian Volunteer Army's founding.

Not surprisingly, the Bolsheviks fell upon the DCH first and foremost, by almost all available forces. Strict orders were given to "sweep away the DCH and to eliminate the most prominent counterrevolutionary hydra, Ataman Kaledin."

THE FREE DON REPUBLIC

After the Don Declaration of Nov. 7, 1917, the Don Soviet Republic was proclaimed on Nov. 29 in the Makeevka industrial area. In two days the 272nd Reserve (non-Cossack) Regiment mutinied against the DCH government. Two days later the rebellion was suppressed by Cossack and Russian units. On Dec. 4, heavy fighting broke out in Nakhichevan, a predominantly Armenian suburb of Rostov-on-Don, when Cossacks entered the suburb in order to crush a rebellion by soldiers, involving local Communists.

The next day Kaledin proclaimed martial law in the DCH's territory.

On Dec. 9, Bolsheviks, assisted by Russian Black Sea sailors, declared a "soviet" regime in Rostov. Maj. Gen. Potocky, the Don military district's legitimate commander, was arrested by them. Meanwhile a Bolshevik "punitive unit" invaded the Don Cossack Host from the northwest, having an order "to fight against White [patri-

Above, young Don Cossacks are pictured during the military parade to mark the 360th anniversary of the Azov siege. In 1641 5,000 Cossacks took the fortress of Azov and fought off all attacks from an estimated 100,000-man-strong Turkish army, forcing the Turks to retreat. Cossacks of the Don, the Kuban, the Stavropol regions and Kalmykia gathered for the parade.

ITAR-TASS/ VALERY MATYTSIN

otic] Cossacks with great cruelty."

On Dec. 13, Esaul—Cossack rank of captain—Viacheslav Tchernetzov formed the extremely mobile and efficient Don Partisan Unit in order to fight this Soviet offensive. The 8th Don Cossack Division of Gen. Ivan Popov occupied the strategic railway station at Millerovo. An anti-Bolshevik front also was opened in the northwestern Donetzk Okrug under the command of Gen. Usatchev.

The Rostov rebellion was suppressed on Dec. 17 by Cossack troops and the Russian Volunteer Army (formed on Nov. 15 by Gen. Mikhail Alekseev in the DCH capital, Novocherkassk), under the personal command and with direct participation of Kaledin. Maj. Gen. Anatoly Nazarov, an outstanding Cossack warrior who took an active part in the fighting for Rostov's freedom, was named the Rostov area's military commander, in order to strengthen the general defense of the DCH.

At the end of December, when the situation in the north became serious due to intensified Bolshevik aggression, Kaledin established the DCH Pokhodny ataman post (*i.e.*, all DCH military forces' supreme commander). The post was assumed by Nazarov, who was replaced in the Rostov area by Gen. Gillenschmidt. Meanwhile new units were formed hurriedly and were transferred to the new areas of fighting, all over the DCH's territory.

The Russian Volunteer Army (VA) rendered tremendous assistance for the DCH troops. In these weeks the VA's existence and aspirations melded completely with those of the Don Cossack Host.

Kaledin understood clearly the true meaning and significance of this new military formation. Local political intriguers waged campaigns against him because of his pro-VA stance, but Kaledin continued to rule the

Free Don in accordance with his wisdom of a statesman and personal code of honor of an old-fashioned Cossack warrior.

Gen. Alekseev appreciated Kaledin's friendly attitude toward the VA, and in spite of minor disagreements both generals established personal relations.

Gen. Lavr Georgiyevich Kornilov, of mixed Don Cossack/Siberian Cossack/Kalmyk racial origin, had arrived in Novocherkassk on Dec. 19, and due to his leadership the process of the VA's formation proceeded apace.

On Dec. 31 there was held in Novocherkassk a conference of generals and the "Moscow Center" (anti-Bolshevik civilian organization) delegates. These deputies were ready to help the newborn "White movement" with their knowledge and experience. They agreed to serve in the VA's civilian administration. Their proposal gave Alekseev serious hope for the VA's success. Thus, the VA became a military organization, having all-Russian state tasks; and generally the White movement turned into an all-Russian phenomenon as well. Alekseev became the White movement's chief from that time on.

On Jan. 7 Kornilov was appointed the VA's commander. On Jan. 9 the VA's "declaration" was published, and a triumvirate was established—with Alekseev, Kornilov and Kaledin having equal tasks and powers. The triumvirate was the first all-Russian, non-Communist, anti-Soviet government, and created a united, supreme Russian Authority, which established direct contacts with the Russian civilian society and patriotic bourgeoisie.

Alas, this government couldn't neutralize the main "disease" of that period, which seriously hampered the military activities and potential of the White movement in southern Russia. The disease hid itself in the Don Cossacks' general mood. Since December 1917, the Don Cossacks, in their majority, being the main social basis of the White movement at this initial period, started to expose clearly threatening signs of instability; recruitment for the Cossack fighting units halted completely.

Bolsheviks surrounded the DCH from almost all directions, cutting it off from Russia and the outside world. Thus, supplies and recruitment for the VA stopped as well. Due to World War I, military means were insufficient in the Don Cossack Host's territory, and obtaining them turned out to be an uneasy process. Additionally, Bolshevik propaganda was spreading all over the DCH, without sufficient countermeasures.

Although the VA's and DCH's troop formations were far from complete, their commanders had to lead these units to the battles prematurely during the whole of December.

At the beginning of January the situation in the DCH became critical; the Cossacks' morale changed drastically due to the skillful Bolshevik agitation and the seemingly hopeless situation all over Russia. Ordinary Cossack tended to think: "The whole rest of Russia agreed to lie down under Bolshevism. We the Cossacks can't win over millions of soldiers, workers and peasants. Let's trust the Bolshevik promises not to attack and oppress us if we would recognize peacefully their regime."

The Don Cossack Host was the most ancient and largest among all the Cossack armies, dating from the 16th century.

At the same time relations between the Cossacks and non-Cossacks became strained. A very painful problem arose in the DCH power structure, based on the problem of parity between different social and ethnic groups.

Meanwhile the enemy's offensive from the northwest expanded, becoming an enveloping front, which was squashing the Don's defenders in the southwestern corner of the DCH. In January 1918, the Taganrog area, on the Azov Sea's shores, became the operative area of the VA; the decision was made jointly by the authorities of the DCH and the VA (which moved its base from Novocherkassk to Rostov).

At the beginning of February Don Partisan units, which defended the Don Cossack Host on the north, were united under the command of DCH Gen. Abramov, a monarchist.

On Feb. 4 the distinguished partisan Tchernetzov, known as "the Soul of the Don's Defense," was murdered by traitors—pro-Bolshevik Cossacks under the command of Fedor Podtelkov. The situation became catastrophic. Viewing it as absolutely hopeless, Kaledin was captured by despondency and allegedly committed suicide in his office, in the DCH Ataman Palace.

The newly elected Ataman Gen. Nazarov declared an

all-Cossack uprising. The situation on the fronts and the Cossacks' morale changed for the better, but only for a week or so.

On Feb. 22, 1918, the VA started its departure from Rostov. On the next day pro-Communist traitorous Cossack units of Nikolay Golubov approached Novocherkassk.

On Feb. 25 a strong unit under the command of Pokhodny Ataman Maj. Gen. Pyotr Kharitonovich Popov suddenly left Novocherkassk without engaging Golubov's troops. Popov's retreat was not very understandable from military point of view initially; the vast majority of officers and militant Cossacks, who were still in the DCH's capital at that time and who would have liked to join Popov's unit, had no idea at the time about the retreat, finding out about the event next day.

Golubov's Cossacks entered Novocherkassk on the late evening of Feb. 25; they burst into the DCH Krug's hall, cut short its session, and arrested Nazarov; on February 30 Nazarov was shot without any trial.

Thus, Judeo-Bolshevism captured Free Don with the assistance of the enemy within—Cossack traitors, and over the dead bodies of two freely elected atamans, Kaledin and Nazarov. The Red Terror started; and its first aim was the elimination of all patriotic Cossacks and adherents of freedom.

STEPPE MARCH

The essential part of the first stage of the DCH's war against Bolshevism became the "Steppe March," under the command of Maj. Gen. Popov. In spite of its chaotic beginning on Feb. 25, 1918, it turned out to be a natural political-military solution for the DCH after the VA's departure to the south, beyond the DCH's borders. The Steppe March had strategic and important tasks; its commanders, being absolutely sure Don Cossacks would revolt in spring, decided to keep the anti-Bolshevik struggle active. Around this militant nucleus the Cossack rebels would unite and throw the Red invaders out of the Don Cossack Host.

Although the false promises of Golubov, that he would save Novocherkassk from Bolshevik atrocities, confused the DCH's leaders, Nazarov ordered the beginning of the Steppe Campaign on Feb. 24, announcing it would start when Golubov's troops would enter the city.

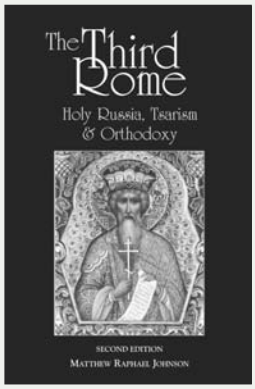
Popov's Don Unit started departure at 4 p.m, Feb. 25;

"This is first-class Revisionist history, proving the link between monarchy and resistance to the great oligarchic cabals that presently rule most of the world."

—CAPTAIN DAVID ASTLE, internationally recognized expert on currency and political systems.

THE THIRD ROME:

Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy



Why did the tsars insist on maintaining their own currency and not hand it over to the bankers? How did the bankers react to this? The nature of autocracy is inimical to the great oligarchic interests for it controls their reach to the levers of power. In Russia, that meant real property ownership for the peasants and a system of social insurance and labor legislation second to none in the world. All of this under a absolutist system while the sweatshops dominated republican America. Why?

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at 8 p.m. Col. Mamontov's Unit joined it, retreating from the battlefield. Couriers delivered for Popov a message from Nazarov not to wait for him and keep moving.

After the risky crossing of the very wide Don River on thin ice, the Cossack troops entered the Olginskaya stanitza (village), where the VA was positioned already. During conversations between Popov and Kornilov the two warlords decided to act together till spring. Don units would attack the Velikoknyazheskaya stanitza and hold a northeastern front in the vicinity of the strategically important city of Tsaritsyn (in 1925-1961 known as Stalingrad, today called Volgograd); the VA would keep the southeastern front near the strategic railroad center Tikhoretskaya. Meanwhile the two White formations would have opportunities to reorganize themselves, to train the troops, replenish supplies and thus, to prepare completely for future decisive battles in spring.

But Alekseev, being the VA's supreme leader, overruled Kornilov's decision and ordered the VA to move into the Kuban Cossack Host's territory, for strengthening or starting an anti-Bolshevik movement there. Indeed, Alekseev, experiencing their unstable mood previously, had grounds for doubt regarding the Don Cossacks' possible uprising in spring.

The Don Cossacks comprised the first organized entity to take up arms against the established Communist regime that overthrew the czar.

Thus, on March 2 the VA's glorious Ice March began. On the contrary, the Steppe Don Unit, being bound with the DCH, couldn't leave the Don land, and marched for the Zimovniki area, i.e., to the eastern part of the DCH, where huge Cossack-owned herds and flocks used to overwinter. Popov's troops stayed there till the beginning of April.

Meanwhile, the horrible Red Terror reigned in the DCH and, naturally, the most sadistic part of the new regime turned to be the predominantly Jewish Cheka. The agenda concerning the Cossacks by the Communist Party's Central Committee was clear—to: 1) Exterminate the whole upper social layer of the Cossacks; 2) Establish mass terror against wealthy Cossacks, and to confiscate from them their grain completely; 3) Settle hurriedly peasantry from central Russia in the DCH; 4) Occupy Cossack stanitzas by Bolshevik troops and shoot on the spot every Cossack with any kind of weapon in his personal possession; and ultimately to 5) Eliminate the Cossacks completely as a people.

The unspeakable horrors of the Judeo-Communist occupation of the DCH quickly convinced the Cossacks that the Soviet regime brought atrocities, arbitrary rule and bloody crimes, not peace, liberty and equality.

On March 21 the Don Cossacks revolted, starting their third national uprising since November 1917.

Armed mainly with crowbars, spades, axes and pitchforks, the rebels exterminated Bolsheviks mercilessly almost everywhere. The insurgents, feeling the necessity to establish links with the only legal DCH authority of the moment, i.e., Pokhodny Ataman Popov, sent messengers to him. Receiving the good news, the Steppe Unit departed from Zimovniki immediately and joined the rebels at last in the Nizhne-Kurmoyarskaya stanitza.

Thus, the Steppe March fulfilled its task: It kept the DCH legal government's continuity intact.

The Don Cossacks comprised the first organized entity to take up arms against established Communism on Nov. 7, 1917 (Krasnov's March on Petrograd), and this struggle continued without interruption until the fall of the Soviet Union. ✦

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Aleksandr Mezentzev is a Russian historian (and a Cossack by origin from both his mother's and father's sides). He was born in Vladikavkaz, North Ossetia, in 1970. Mezentsev is the Russian correspondent of the *Christian Defense League Report*. He translated into Russian J.B. Campbell's script *Cyanide*, about the *USS Liberty* and Operation Cyanide, available online at www.johnkaminski.info/pages/articles/pdf/cyanide1.pdf.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

WINSTON CHURCHILL HYPNOTIZED?

Recently discovered psychiatric records of "prisoner of peace" Rudolf Hess show he believed Winston Churchill had been hypnotized into taking a negative stance toward Germany, according to a new book which will be released in June, *The Pursuit of the Nazi Mind: Hitler, Hess and the Analysts*. The book, by Prof. Daniel Pick, a historian and psychoanalyst at University of London, examined the notes written by one of the Army psychiatrists who monitored Hess while he was a prisoner in Britain. Hess was murdered in Spandau Prison in Germany on August 17, 1987 at the age of 93. Less than a year ago, his remains were removed from his grave and were cremated and scattered at sea in order to stop admirers from visiting the last resting place of Hitler's deputy.

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THE GREAT GAME CONTINUED

The ludicrous reasons given by U.S. leadership to invade Afghanistan after the 9-11 attacks take on an even more nonsensical nature after you consider an interview with Zbigniew Brzezinski about how the U.S. originally provoked the Soviet Union into invading Afghanistan. The interview was with the French publication *Le Nouvel Observateur* in 1998. Brzezinski admitted the Carter administration forced the Soviets to invade Afghanistan. "According to the official version of history," said Brzezinski, "CIA aid to the mujahideen began during 1980, that is to say, after the Soviet army invaded Afghanistan, Dec. 24, 1979. But the reality, closely guarded until now, is completely otherwise." How many other "closely guarded" secrets are still being hidden, Washington?

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NEW LIGHT ON ORIGIN OF UNIVERSE

Marvin Herndon, a modern-day Galileo, has announced a new theory of cosmology that might explain a lot of previously inexplicable things about the universe. For example, how do new, young stars ignite? Initially they are just concentrations of dark gas and dust. Dr. Herndon says uranium, present in the prestellar cloud, naturally falls to the center of the gas ball, and when enough of it is present, it becomes, in effect, a nuclear reactor. The fission of this uranium core is what causes the surrounding material (mostly hydrogen) to begin a fusion reaction, causing the star to start burning. Similar natural reactors are at the center of most planets, including Earth, and cause the planetary magnetic fields. The theory requires us to chuck out the big bang theory, according to which the early universe had no heavy elements.

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WITNESS TO RFK KILLING SPEAKS

A witness to the Robert F. Kennedy assassination has recently begun to speak out, saying her original testimony was twisted by the authorities. Nina Rhodes-Hughes wants the world to know that, in spite of what the official records say, Sirhan Sirhan was not the only gunman firing shots when RFK was murdered in 1968, a few feet from her, at a Los Angeles hotel. "There was another shooter, to my right," she said in an interview with CNN. "The truth has got to be told. No more cover-ups." She hopes to still see justice in the case. It seems that the FBI misrepresented Rhodes-Hughes' eyewitness account and that she actually had heard a total of 12 to 14 shots fired, not eight as the agency claimed. Sirhan's gun could only hold eight bullets. One mystery is why RFK was ushered through the kitchen pantry by campaign press secretary Frank Mankiewicz (a former Anti-Defamation League employee), instead of going through the crowd of fans and shaking their hands.

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FIRST FARMERS FOUND

The first farmers grew wheat and rye 13,000 years ago in Syria and were forced into cultivating crops by a terrible drought, according to UK archeologists. Prof. Gordon Hillman has spent over 20 years investigating the remains of ancient food plants at a unique site at Abu Hureyra, in the middle Euphrates. "Nowhere else has an unbroken sequence of archeological evidence stretching from hunter-gatherer times to full-blown farming," been found, he told BBC. The evidence for cultivated crops comes from seeds that survived because they had been accidentally charred in domestic fires before eventually becoming buried. Neolithic founder crops include barley, lentil, pea, chickpea, bitter vetch and flax.

TBR AUTHORS UNDER ATTACK

A long screed entitled "Holocaust Denial and Operation Reinhard: A Critique of the Falsehoods of Mattogno, Graf and Kues" has been compiled by several "court historian" authors. Revisionists Carlo Mattogno, Juergen Graf and Thomas Kues—all members of TBR's board of contributing editors—are working on a definitive refutation of the smear, which is anticipated to run several hundred pages and is projected to be available in July or August. Meanwhile Caroline Sturdy Colls is writing a paper on her forensic archeological research at Treblinka; her results may be analyzed in that refutation.

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APOLOGY FOR ODD GENIUS

The UK's Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), the British intelligence agency, has released two restricted 70-year-old papers by computer genius Alan Turing on the theory of code breaking. According to the BBC, "Turing wrote the papers while working on breaking German Enigma codes." Turing, considered the father of artificial intelligence, was homosexual, and was criminally prosecuted in 1952 when homosexuality was illegal in the UK. To avoid prison, he was treated with female hormones (chemical castration), and died at 41 from cyanide poisoning. Fifty-five years later, on Sept. 10, 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown made an official public apology on behalf of the British government for the way Turing was treated.

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LONG BATTLE FOR SUFFRAGE

New Jersey gave full voting rights to women and colored people—anyone worth 50 pounds—on July 2, 1776. No woman used it until 1790. In 1797 the suffrage of women was limited to single women. In 1807 it was abolished altogether due to the alleged apathy of women and various election frauds in which women had been caught participating. After 1807 only white men were allowed to vote in the Garden State. However, after the Civil War, black men were given the right to vote. White (and black) women, on the other hand, could not vote in New Jersey until the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed on Aug. 26, 1920.

The Russo-Finnish Conflict from a Racial Perspective

In November of 1939, the Soviet behemoth invaded the neutral nation of Finland. This act of aggression went unnoticed by a capitalist system that had allied itself with world Communism, but for those who fought in the Winter War, it was devastating from a racial standpoint.

By Henrik Holappa

More than seven decades ago, on the cold winter morning of Nov. 30, 1939, the once-silent border of Finland and Russia awoke to the sound of gunfire.

Soviet Russia had begun a war against little Finland, a conflict that would become known as the Winter War. As in all wars, soldiers on both sides shared hope—hope for victory, hope for survival and hope of coming back home.

The Winter War was the first thunderbolt between these two brother nations, both of whom would be terrorized for many years by the Communism that had engulfed the Russian Christian nation. The Winter War was a tragedy for the Finns and for the Russians and other white Slavic people, such as the Ukrainians and Belarusians, who were forced to fight in a war that was not a Ukrainian war, not a Belarusian war, and not even a Russian war.

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Finland is in an unusual geographical position: Literally between the East and West, its neighbors are Russia in the east and Sweden and Norway in the west. Finland was populated some 10,000 years ago by Finno-Ugric tribes that migrated to Finland from a homeland in the Urals, in what is now Russia.

In the 1150s Finland was annexed by the Christianized and Westernized Sweden. During the next 700 years Finland was oppressed under Swedish rule, which denied a high-rank position for any Finnish speaker. Only a Swedish-speaking Finn could, by Swedish law, study in universities and reach an academic position in a Finland ruled by Swedes. But as a result of the war between Russia and Sweden in 1808-09, Sweden lost Finland to Russia. The Russian czar, Alexander I, granted full autonomy to Finland, promoting the Finnish language. Alexander I thought that he could prevent possible anti-Russian tensions and riots in Finland by giving rights and privileges to the Finnish-speaking Finns. (There have been Germanic-speaking people in Finland since probably prehistoric times.)

This union was natural, as ethnic Russians and Finns share much the same blood. Russians have both Slavic and Finno-Ugric ancestry. Y-chromosome DNA haplogroup R1 represents the Slavic side of Russians, while haplogroup N1 represents Russia's Finno-Ugric roots.[1]

Finnish-Russian relations began to turn hostile around 1899. The reason for this was the Finnish dream of independence from Russia. For almost a century. Finland had been a quasi-independent country, and the national-romantic feelings awakened by the publishing of the Kalevala, the Finnish national epic, raised the desire among the Finnish people to go from autonomy to full independence. Russia responded by attempting to crush the revival of Finnish

CARL MYDANS / LIFE MAGAZINE

In February 1940, Josef Stalin ordered a second invasion of Finland. Help from Britain and France was not mustered in time, and by mid-March the Finns were defeated. Above, Finnish civilians hide from Soviet bombardment in the snowy woods.

culture that it had once encouraged. This triggered a response, and the outbreak of World War I moved many nationalist Finns to join the German army to fight for an independent Finland.

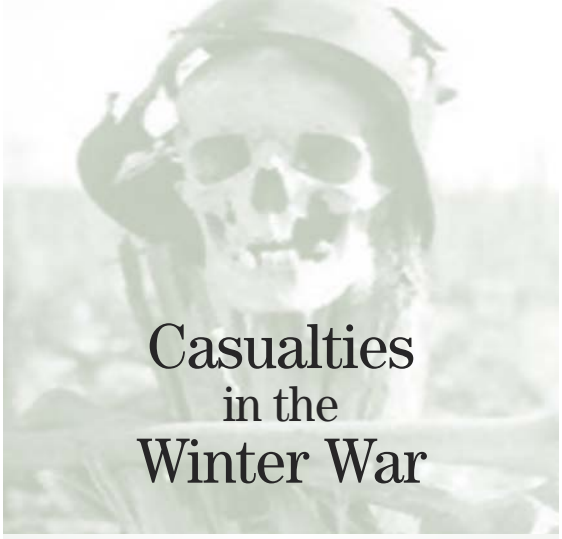
Not all Finns took this path, however. Several hundred Finns volunteered and fought in the Russian army in World War I, though Finns were not required to serve in the Russian army. Some held command rank, including the Russian army Lt. Gen. Carl G.E. Mannerheim (1867-1951).

In November 1917, the Bolsheviks—mostly Jewish internationalists whose masters and financial sponsors safely lived in New York, New York—conducted a bloody revolution. The revolution, as the historians like to refer to it, wasn't Russian at all, but was organized, financed and led by Jewish extremists such as Leon Trotsky, whose real name was Leonard Applebaum. As Dr. David Duke points out in his book *Jewish Supremacism*, the "Russian" Revolution was more Jewish than Russian. The revolution, which was organized by world Jewry, made Russia into a mass grave for millions of Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Balts and Finns.

On Dec. 6, 1917, the eve of the "Russian" revolution, Finland declared its independence. Lenin, who was one of the masterminds of the revolution, did not resist the idea, but he and the Bolsheviks in Finland launched a civil war in Finland in 1918—during the last year of World War I. The Bolsheviks were beaten though, and Lenin and his Bolshevik regime failed to get Finland into the Soviet Union. A new era had started in Finnish-Russian relations.

TOWARD WORLD WAR II—1939-1944

Two decades of terror and murder followed. The Bolsheviks had succeeded in bringing Russia and



Casualties in the Winter War

There were 1 million Russians in the Red Army's attempt to invade and occupy Finland (1939-1940). There are no official figures on how many Red Army soldiers were killed. Soviet propaganda in 1940 indicated 50,000 Russians perished. However, recent investigation of history has given indications that about 250,000 Russians died in the Winter War. Wounded were between 250,000 to 300,000. About 3,000 Soviet soldiers were taken prisoner. The Finns lost 22,000 dead and 40,000 wounded.

Ukraine under their control. The Soviet dictator, Josef Stalin, had an eye on Finland and the Baltic states, and demanded Soviet bases in those countries as a pretext for Soviet invasion. In October 1939, Finland stood alone in refusing the Soviet demand. On November 30, 1939, war between Soviet Russia and Finland began, and Finland was abandoned by all the other European nations.

The Soviet political commissars, who often were Jewish, told the young Russian and Ukrainian soldiers that the Finns were barbarians and that the Finnish workers wanted them to liberate Finland. Stalin wanted to punish the Ukrainians who had revolted against his terror in the 1930s, so the forces sent to Finland were mostly Ukrainian—and unprepared for the winter warfare. The cold snow would become a grave for tens of thousands of Ukrainians and Russians.

One million Russians comprised the Red Army force that attempted to invade and occupy Finland (1939-1940). More than 50,000 Russians perished, and recent figures indicate as many as 250,000 Russians died in the Winter War. At least 250,000 to 300,000 were wounded, and about 3,000 Soviet soldiers were taken prisoner. The Finns lost 22,000 dead and 40,000 wounded.

When the Winter War concluded in 1940, the Soviets occupied Karelia, and Stalin appointed a man named Yuri Andropov to govern the region. Andropov was Jewish. His parents came from Germany to Vyborg. Later he became an active member of the Communist Party in Russia. In the following war, 1941-44, Andropov specialized in organizing partisan activities in Karelia. Karelia was just a playground for Andropov. After World War II, Andropov would become famous for gruesomely crushing the 1956 revolt in Hungary. Later, Andropov would serve as head of the KGB, and eventually as president of the Soviet Union, in 1982.

In the late fall of 1940, Finland allied herself with National Socialist Germany to protect herself against a further Bolshevik invasion of Finland. That war did break out, and this time with Germany involved. For some devoted Russian anti-Bolsheviks the war between Soviet Union and Germany was very welcome, as they thought this was a chance to be liberated by the Germans and get rid of communism. In the Baltic states, the Germans were welcomed as liberators, as they were in some parts of Ukraine and Russia as well. But Hitler's distrust of the Slavic peoples in general and the Russians in particular soon disappointed those who wanted to fight—together with the Germans—against their oppressor, the Jewish Soviet regime.

By this decision, Hitler chose not to raise an army of millions of Soviet citizens who would have gladly fought side by side with the Germans. He particularly disappointed Ukrainian nationalists, when he failed to recognize Ukraine's independence. In many cases, German forces found Slavic nationalists fighting against them in response to these political decisions. Only von Ribbentrop among the National Socialist leadership supported the idea of incorporating liberated Russians and Ukrainians into the German armed forces and the Waffen-SS.

Late in 1944 Hitler finally accepted the idea of establishing the Russian Liberation Army. But, to win the war, it was too late. In June-July 1944, the Finnish defense line in Karelia began to collapse, and Finland was forced to withdraw from the war in August 1944. Less than a year later, Germany was defeated. Finland now had to live—in peace—with the victorious USSR.

The heroic actions of the men on both sides of the conflict will never die—by being the comrades and men that our struggle needs us to be, our actions, and heroism will always live on. But today, thankfully, we have peace. And through that state of mind our nations, Finland and Russia, both of which have suffered in history, will find freedom and let that freedom be united by our blood.

Long live the brotherhood of Finns, Russians—and all white people. ✦

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ENDNOTE:

1 A haplotype, in genetics, is a combination of alleles (for different genes) that are located closely together on the same chromosome and that tend to be inherited together. A haplogroup is a group of similar haplotypes that share a common ancestor with a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) mutation. A SNP (pronounced "snip") is a DNA sequence variation occurring when a single nucleotide—A, T, C or G—in the genome (or other shared sequence) differs between members of a species (or between paired chromosomes in an individual).—Ed.

Henrik Holappa (b. 1985) is a Finnish author, and a founder and leader of Suomen Vastarintaliike ("Finnish Resistance Movement"), dedicated to protecting the Finnish culture, history and people. Holappa sought political asylum in America in 2008, and was then imprisoned and deported by the Department of Homeland Security in June 2009. He has published an e-book about his experiences in America, and is currently translating Rudolf Hess's male-nurse Abdallah Melaouhi's book *I Looked into the Eyes of His Murderers* into Finnish. Holappa can be contacted at heholappa@hotmail.com or through his website patriootti.com

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DVD: Harvest of Despair: The Unknown Holocaust. This documentary is a rich reservoir of archival film, rare photographic evidence, and interviews (in English) with survivors and scholars (including foreign press). History is recorded on this DVD and presented in an engrossing, extremely informative format. It documents how the barbarous Soviet government resorted to starving the populace by the millions, while simultaneously presenting a deliberately deceptive picture to the world. In his works, Dr. Mace, Harvard University professor and director of the U.S. Commission for the Study of the Ukrainian Famine, argued that during the early 1930s, the famine in Soviet Ukraine was an act of purposeful genocide on the part of Stalin. Mace stated such at an international conference on the holocaust in 1982. DVD, 55 minutes, #570, *$25.*

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Real Death Camps of WWII

How Eisenhower gruesomely exterminated 1 million Germans

WE'VE ALL HEARD OF THE concentration camps run by the Third Reich during World War II. Hardly a day goes by when we are not bombarded by the mainstream media with tall tales of atrocities committed by Germans against Jews in these labor camps. Forget the fact that prisoners in Hitler's camps were provided with food, clothing, medical care, housing, employment, entertainment and other amenities. However, if you want to see a real death camp—one designed to ensure that the inmates would not survive their incarceration—one need only look at the camps (really outdoor pens) set up by Supreme Allied Commander Dwight Eisenhower after Germany was defeated. These camps allowed the Allies to continue to exterminate helpless, disarmed German soldiers and civilians. This shocking story of criminal genocide needs to be known to everyone as it truly was one of the worst war crimes committed in the 20th century.

BY MARIA GRUETTNER
TRANSLATED BY WILHELM MANN

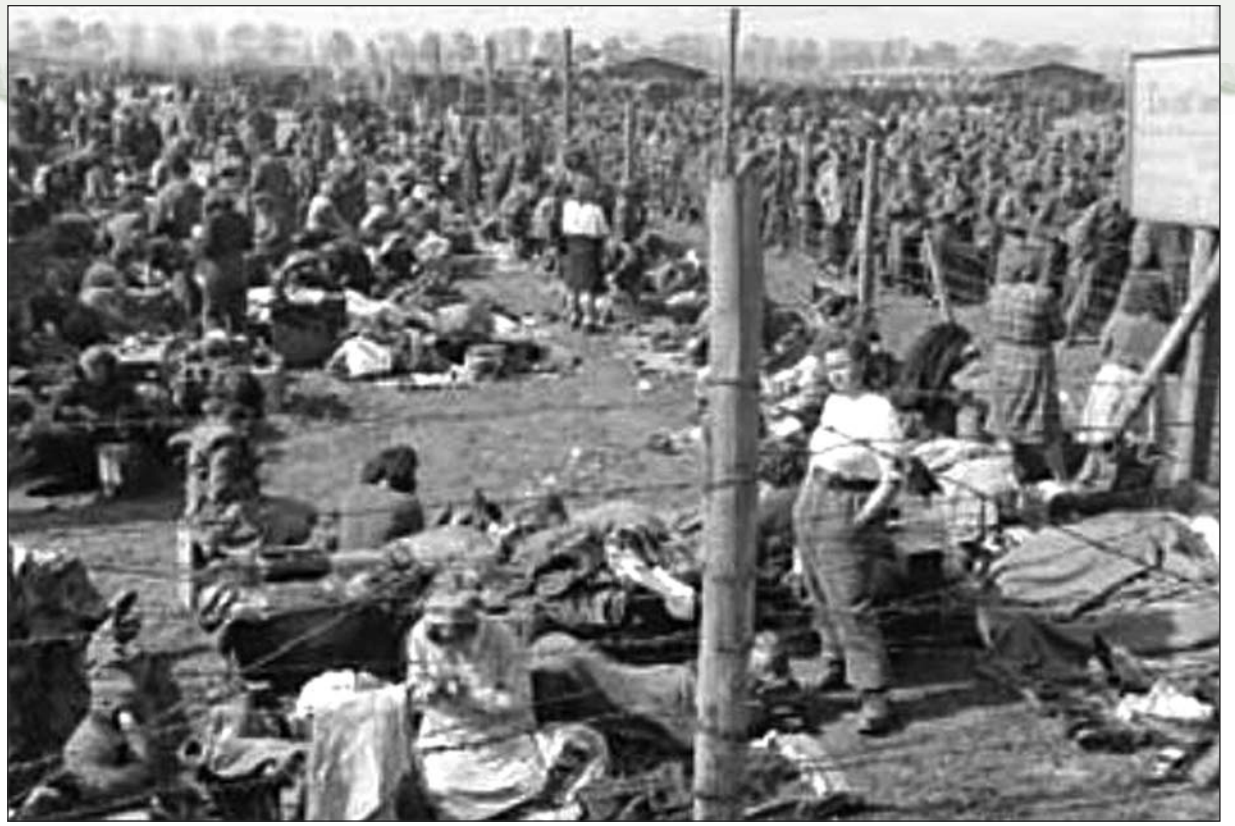
During the Hague peace conference at the beginning of the 20th century the so-called civilized states agreed to submit to international law, which should eliminate brutality. On Jan. 26, 1919 "The Hague War Regulation" was signed by all participating states, among them the United States. The following was established:

> Paragraph 4: Prisoners of war are under the supervision of the enemy state and not of individuals or units who captured them. They should be treated humanely. All their personal belongings remain in their hands, with exception of arms, horses and documents of military matters. . . .
>
> Paragraph 6: The enemy state is allowed to use the POWs as per their ability to use as a labor force. Officers are exempted. The work should not be extraordinarily hard.
>
> Paragraph 7: The enemy state has to take care about the livelihood of the POW. If respective communications concerning food, housing and clothing does not exist the POW should be treated at the same level as their own troops. . . .
>
> Paragraph 14: As soon as the hostilities begin an office of POW affairs by all the warring parties has to be established. . . .
>
> Paragraph 20: After the peace treaties have been signed the immediate release of the POW has to be secured.

On July 27, 1929, the Protective Regulations of the Geneva Convention for Wounded Soldiers were extended to include POWs: "All accommodations should be equal to the standard of their troops. The Red Cross supervises. After the end of the hostilities the POWs should be released immediately." The Allies signed those regulations.

BREAKING THE LAW

In 1943, in a shameful stunt of semantic pettifoggery, the Allies agreed to treat German POWs not as POWs but as punishable "Disarmed Enemy Forces" (DEFs), disregarding international law. The supreme commanders of the different Allied forces were given



This photograph shows the conditions at Allied camps set up for German civilians and "disarmed enemy forces" across Germany after World War II. No shelter, no sanitation, no medical care, no clothing provided. Jammed in these open air pens, nearly a million Germans were purposefully allowed to die of exposure, disease and starvation.

a free hand in handling German prisoners.

On March 10, 1945 Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander of the U.S. forces, issued orders not to release German prisoners captured on German territory but keep them in captivity as DEFs. They therefore were not protected by international law and were at the mercy of the victors.

[It must be remembered that Eisenhower was a protege of Bernard Baruch, whose advice to a sick and dying President Franklin Roosevelt was holy writ.—Ed.]

After the crossing of the Rhine River in March 1945, war criminal Dwight Eisenhower created death enclosures for German prisoners. Vast areas were confiscated and fenced in with barbwire. The daily increasing number of prisoners was herded in—wounded POWs, amputees, women, children and old folks.

The Rhine death camps—or Rheinwiesenlager, officially, and far more accurately, called Prisoner of War Temporary Enclosures—were set up at near the following towns: Andernach, Bad Kreuznach, Bickelsheim, Bretzenheim, Buederich, Budersheim, Dietersheim, Hechterheim, Heidesheim, Ingelheim, Koblenz, Cützel, Ludwigshafen, Ludwigshafen-Rheingönheim, Mainz, Mainz-Kassel, Mainz-Zahlbach, Mannheim, Mannheim-Käfertal, Mannheim-Sandhofen, Mannheim-Schönau, Mannheim-Waldhof, Miegenheim, Plaidt, Remagen, Rheinberg, Rheinheim, Schwarzenborn, Siershan, Sinzig, Trier, Urmitz, Wickrathberg and Winzenheim.

On May 8, 1945, the end of the war, German soldiers surrendered at different fronts of the war and were imprisoned, crammed into cattle wagons and lorries and then dumped like garbage across the barbwire fences. Some of the prisoners were already dead. Added to those transports were the arrivals of German soldiers who escaped the onrushing Russians, thinking and hoping they would be treated more humanely by the Western Allies. Also thrown into those camps were civilians, primarily party leaders, high government officials and industry captains, fallen under so-called automatic arrest, without legal due process.

When the Americans advanced farther east, they established more camps within Germany. After a while most of the camps outside the Rhine River

Eyewitnesses Remember Ike's Death Camps

Here are descriptions of the Bretzenheim camp from inmate who survived on of Ike's death camps:

"I was born 1924 and as a member of the 3rd Parachute Division captured by Americans on April 20, 1945, some three weeks before the German surrender, in the Harz Mountains near Quedlinburg, after a hasty retreat from France. A few days later we were transported in Belgian coal freight cars to Bretzenheim near Bad Kreuznach. Sixty men in a car, standing shoulder to shoulder—no food, no water, no toilets. After 24 hours we were unloaded at an open field. Hardly anyone could walk. The camp was a bare field fenced in with barbwire—not a single tent, no buildings.

"We bivouacked body on body on the muddy ground, one wool blanket for three men. The latrine consisted of a room-sized pit with an rough edge and no seating facilities. If you fell into the pit, you drowned in the muck. Cleaning water was not available. Every morning first aid guards walked along the rows of prone men and kicked them to see if they were dead. The first night, about 180 dead were counted.

After a few days we received the first drinking water and food, one slice of wheat bread, a spoonful of coffee powder, milk powder, egg powder and sugar for 50 prisoners. At that camp I stayed until June 12, 1945, when I was officially released."

"From another prisoner comes this report: 'Emaciated to a skeleton, you stared with burning eyes at the sky and tried to figure out when you will join your dead comrades who were collected every morning, then lined up at the edge of the road to be dumped."

A former inmate of the camp writes: "From April until July 1945, the people of Bretzenheim could have seen every morning piles of up to 180 corpses at the gate and watched the loading of the deceased on lorries, then speeding away to the Galgenberg ['gallows mountain'] near Kreuznach and the Stromberg ['stream mountain']."

"That means that under American administration at the Rhine meadows Camp Bretzheim, at least 15,000 men died. The number who suffocated in the mud or fell into the latrines is unknown but should be added to the death total.

"A conservative estimate would indicate a 15 percent death rate. There is no reason to expect a lower death rate for the other camps. If you accept a total population of 5 million in the American camps, you arrive at a total of 750,000 dead. James Bacque arrives at the same figure even though his arguments went a different way."

area were closed, and the prisoners were sent to the Rhine camps. It is estimated that finally about 5-6 million Germans were kept at those camps.

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS

Some might have heard a little about the conditions at those camps, but these important facts bear repeating:

• There was no registration of the prisoners—neither on arrival nor during their stay.

• The camps were guarded all around and floodlit at night. Escapees were punished with execution.

• Sometimes GIs would fire into the masses of prisoners without any reason.

• The prisoners, in spite of rain, snow and sleet, were forced to be without shelter, sleeping on the bare ground, which after a while turned into a bottomless quagmire. People were not allowed to build shelters. Tents were not distributed even though German army depots, as well as American ones, were full of them. The prisoners dug holes in the ground to protect themselves against the cold. And then they were told not to do it and were forced to fill the holes with dirt again.

• There were no washing facilities, and no privacy for life's necessities.

• When the camps opened there was neither food nor water available even though German and American army depots had plenty of both.

• German warehouses were plundered. Later on the prisoners received egg powder, milk powder, cookies, chocolate bars and coffee powder but still no water.

Hunger and severe intestinal diseases were rampant.

• The prisoners had no contact with the outside world. No mail reached them. The public was threatened with death if they tried to supply prisoners with food over the fence. German authorities were urged to advise the public accordingly. If they still tried it they were chased away or shot.

• The Red Cross could not enter Germany. Eisenhower ordered the return of Swiss Red Cross trains loaded with food and supplies.

• The seriously ill or dying were hardly taken care of, or not at all.

• Guards were partly recruited from released foreign workers. Vengeful former inmates of a German army prison—the army penitentiary Thorgau—were employed as camp police. Mistreatments happened daily and were not punished.

For additional detailed information about the Rheinwiesenlagers, we refer you to James Bacque's *Other Losses*. Two of Bacque's eyewitness reports may illustrate the conditions at the lagers.

According to one American: "April 30 was a stormy day, rain and snow and a bone-chilling wind blowing from the north across the flats of the Rhine Valley. The prisoners were huddled together for warmth —hundreds of thousands of emaciated, dirty, gaunt men, with hollow eyes, wearing dirty battle fatigues and ankle deep in mud.

"Here and there you could see dirty-white spots. When looking closer you could notice men wrapped their heads or arms with bandages or men wearing merely their shirts. The German division commander said they did not eat for at least two days and getting water caused a major problem even though the Rhine River was only 200 meters away." (*Other Losses*, 51.)

A prisoner, Heinz Jansen, wrote: "A million German soldiers, sick people out of hospitals, women of the military support services and civilians were captured. One inmate of the Rheinsberg camp was 80 years old, another one only 9. Permanent hunger and thirst plagued them. Many died of dysentery.

"A cruel sky poured down, week-long, torrential rains. Amputees were sliding through the quagmire, sopping wet and shivering. Day in, day out, night after night, without shelter, they camped hopelessly on the bare ground." (*Other Losses*, 52.)

These facts prove the conditions at the Rheinwiesenlagers were not, as so often stated, caused by

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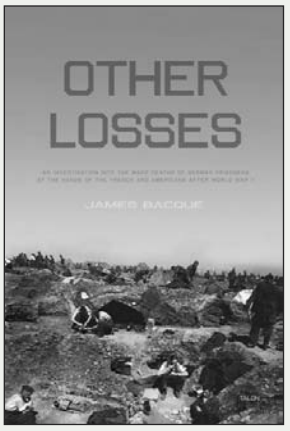
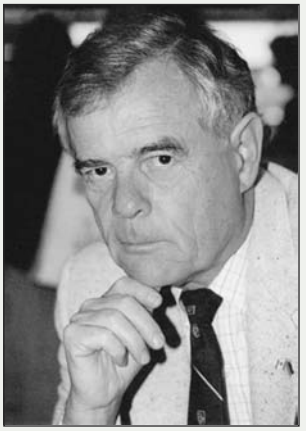
OTHER LOSSES

An Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans After World War II





Seldom has the publication of a historical monograph on a subject ordinarily of interest only to a few specialists—the treatment of prisoners of war—received so much attention or excited so much anger as *Other Losses* by James Bacque (shown above). Published in 1989 in Canada, the book received so much notoriety because it accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, as head of the American occupation of Germany in 1945, of deliberately starving to death German prisoners of war in staggering numbers. Bacque charges that "the victims undoubtedly number over 800,000 and quite likely over a million. Their deaths were knowingly caused by those who had sufficient resources to keep them alive." Photo section of the book shows the deplorable conditions in which the German POWs were kept. While concentration camp inmates got barracks, bunks, food and heat, the Germans were kept in open-air pens in freezing weather with the only shelter being holes dug in the ground. Softcover, 324 pages, #619, $25 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers) plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best rates. To order, send payment with the order form on page 64to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See also TBR's website at www.barnesreview.com.

the inability of the Americans to handle the masses of prisoners. On the contrary, those conditions, with all their consequences, were wanted. Bacque confirms that Eisenhower was responsible for these conditions. The responsibility for the treatment of the German POWs rested with the commanders of the U.S. Army in Europe, subordinated only to the political control of their government. All the decisions about handling of prisoners were indeed made solely by the U.S. Army Europe. (James Bacque, *Other Losses*, 45.)

Dr. Ernst F. Fisher, a U.S. Army colonel, writes:

> Eisenhower's hate, tolerated by his submissive military bureaucracy, caused the horrors of the death camps, unique in the annals of American military history.
>
> When the occupation zones were formed, in July 1945, some of the lagers were handed over to the British or French, depending on the geography. The British, to their credit, tried to improve the food supply for the prisoners. The French did nothing of the sort but started transporting the still physically able as forced labor to France. Only a few of these slaves ever returned. (My friend Waldemar Pollock, a pilot, was one.)

DYING

Soon after the lagers were set up, the conditions there caused death. From May 1 until June 15, 1945, the Army doctors at the camps saw a terrible increase in the death rate—80 times higher than they had ever experienced. Efficient and conscientious, they registered death causes, that many died from diarrhea, that many from dysentery and typhoid fever, from tetanus and blood poisoning, numbers not heard of since the middle ages. Medical terminology could not describe the catastrophe the doctors were witnessing. Every morning the dead were carried away and dumped in mass graves.

Maria Gruettner was born in Germany in 1939. She saw World War II firsthand. Before the building of the Berlin Wall, her family crossed into West Germany. There she finished school and studied English, history and theology. Her main interest was and still is history, especially the history of WWII. ***Wilhelm Mann*** is a native German speaker who has, along with Texas-based Revisionist Carolyn Yeager, published a series in TBR on the remembrances of Hermann Giesler, a Reich architect and one of Hitler's closest confidantes. See, for instance, TBR November/December 2010.

Why Is It This Way?

Why are the war crimes committed at the Rhine Meadow Camps still ignored? Why are the bodies still not recovered from the mass graves, the quagmire pits and latrines at the Rhine River? Why did the defeated German survivors, even after half a century, not dare to touch their own dead? Why do the defeated still accept that mourning is not allowed? Why is it almost a crime to honor the dead at the Rhine Meadows? It is as if a curse hovers not only over the death camps at the Rhine but over the whole country of Germany.

An eyewitness writes: "The corpses of the starved are daily transported with trucks outside the camp and than dumped into deep pits, five layers deep, in a long row." (Griesheimer, Willi, *Die Hölle der amerikanischen Kriegsgefangenschaft*, Eigenverlag, 2.)

Other bodies were submerged in the quagmires and latrines, never being recovered.

From the camp called Büderich comes this report: "It is estimated 230 corpses were buried each night. None of the deaths was registered."

Based on documents and eyewitnesses, Bacque proves that between 800,000 and 1 million people were killed at the American, and later on at the French, camps. The number of the victims is doubtlessly higher than 800,000 and almost certainly more than 900,000, very possibly over 1 million. Army officers well aware of the situation permitted the mass murder. There was enough food and other supplies available to save the lives of the prisoners. Relief organizations tried to help the prisoners at the American camps, but Eisenhower would not allow it.

To hide the atrocity, documents were destroyed, altered or classified secret. (*Other Losses*, 11.)

The official U.S. history reports only about 5,000 dead at the Rhine meadow camps. Occupied Germany officially says camp deaths were at most 10,000. [Wikipedia says 3,000-10,000.—Ed.] ✦

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Shlomo Rosenblum: The Ace of Spies?

KNOWN AS "THE ACE OF SPIES," Shlomo Rosenblum (aka Sidney Reilly) was a Jewish Russian-born adventurer and secret agent employed by Scotland Yard, the British Secret Service Bureau and later the Secret Intelligence Service. He is alleged to have spied for at least four nations. His notoriety during the 1920s was created in part by his friend, British diplomat and journalist Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart, who sensationalized their thwarted operation to overthrow the Bolshevik government in 1918. After Reilly's death, the *London Evening Standard* glorified his exploits. Later, Ian Fleming would use Reilly as a model for James Bond. Today, many historians consider Reilly to be the first 20th-century super-spy. Much of what is known about him could be false, as Reilly was a master of deception. Then what is the truth about Shlomo Rosenblum?

BY DANIEL MICHAELS

Better known by his professional name, "Sidney Reilly," one Shlomo [Saloman—or, some say, Ziggy, short for Zigmund] Rosenblum was Britain's much-publicized "master spy." Because of the blinding media hype surrounding this nonetheless real-life, remarkable figure, it has been difficult to form a sharp image of him or to assess his actual contributions to then-War Secretary Winston Churchill's wish to "strangle Communism in its cradle."

Owing to the very nature of his work, little is known with absolute certainty about Rosenblum's private or professional life from the time of his birth to his presumed death at the hands of the Soviet Joint State Political Directorate (Obyedinyonnoye gosudarstvennoye politicheskoye upravleniye or OGPU). His employer, the British Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), has never officially divulged anything about Rosenblum's assignments. Further obfuscating the facts and activities of his life, Rosenblum concocted stories about his exploits, mostly imaginary, to entertain friends and acquaintances and to exaggerate his own importance.

In reality, Rosenblum was neither a master spy nor a British subject. The British intelligence service hired him as a paid informant for its émigré intelligence network.

The media and sundry sources list some of the spy's supposed assignments and accomplishments:

- In the Boer War, disguised as a Russian arms merchant, he spied on weapon shipments to the Afrikaners;
- He helped procure Persian oil concessions for the British Admiralty, the so-called D'Arcy Affair;
- Disguised as a timber company owner, he gathered information on the Russian military presence in Port Arthur, Manchuria, and reported to the

Japanese secret police (Kempeitai);

- He spied on the Krupp armaments plant in Germany;
- He volunteered for the Royal Flying Corps in Canada at the start of World War I;
- He seduced the wife of a Russian minister to obtain information about German weapon shipments to Russia;
- During World War I, disguised in a German officer's uniform, some allege he sat in on a German High Command Meeting;
- He rescued entrapped diplomats in Brazil;
- He worked with and organized anti-Communist forces in the White Army and émigré circles.

Because neither British intelligence nor Reilly/Rosenblum, nor both together, succeeded in strangling Communism in the cradle, if in fact that was ever their real intent, the infant Communist state flourished, grew to adulthood and, together with its failed assassin—the British establishment—destroyed much of Old Europe in World War II (including, ironically, the British empire). The following text deals chiefly with Rosenblum's failed attempts to depose the newborn Communist regime and with the real focus of his activities, that of winning oil concessions in the Caucasus for his British paymaster.

Sidney Reilly and Boris Savinkov both managed to escape, following which the Soviet government sentenced them to death in absentia.

Shlomo Rosenblum was born the illegitimate son of Paulina (Perla) Bramson and Dr. Mikhail Rosenblum. Judging by the young man's behavior, interests and ambitions, he had enjoyed a comfortable bourgeois life. He is believed to have studied chemistry and medicine for some time, possibly at the University of Novorossiysk.

In 1898, after marrying Margaret Callaghan Thomas, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Thomas, British intelligence gave Rosenblum a new identity, that of Sidney George Reilly, husband of Margaret Thomas Reilly. By virtue of his wife's inheritance at the death of her first husband, Reilly conveniently married into considerable wealth. Within a year he and wife traveled to czarist Russia, where, following the instructions of his British handlers, he reconnoitered the Caucasus for its oil deposits and compiled a resource prospectus for his handlers.

When, in 1904, the Board of the Admiralty publicly announced that petroleum would replace coal as the primary fuel for the Royal Navy, at that time the largest navy in the world, entrepreneurs and governments alike scrambled to gain oil concessions in the Caucasus—the so-called "Great Game" had officially begun. The Admiralty soon learned that William Knox D'Arcy, who later founded the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, had already obtained a valuable concession from the Persian government for oil rights in southern Persia. MI6 and the Admiralty commissioned Reilly to approach D'Arcy and persuade him to contact the Admiralty. In due course Reilly was in fact able to convince D'Arcy to terminate negotiations with the French Rothschilds and turn to London and the Admiralty instead.

Up to this point in his career Reilly had been dealing with the embattled czarist government, under which he enjoyed considerable freedom to go about his business. With the onset of World War I in 1914 and the subsequent Bolshevik Revolution in October 1917, Reilly had to contend with the newly self-installed Soviet government. But since the Communists were not yet entrenched in power and whole segments of the country remained loyal to the old regime, a civil war ensued in which the Western powers, chiefly Britain and France, ostensibly supported the freedom forces.

Reilly, with British agents Lockhart, Hill and others, became the focal point of the resistance. Their most important insider ally was Boris Savinkov, former deputy war minister in Alexander Kerensky's Provisional Government and former member of the terroristic Social Revolutionary Party. Savinkov, a proud terrorist who participated first in the assassination of czarist and later of Communist officials, also happened to be British War Secretary Winston Churchill's greatest hope to depose the Soviets and one day become dictator of Russia.

The first attempt of the Reilly-Savinkov conspiracy to defeat the Communists, called the Ambassadors' Plot, was financially supported by Russian émigrés living in Britain, France, Germany and other European countries. Savinkov also managed to win over the support of disil-

lusioned members of the Latvian Riflemen (Latviešu str lnieki) who were serving in the Praetorian Guard of the Bolsheviks and who were entrusted with the security of the Kremlin. Always loyal to the czar, the church and country, the Cossacks of southern Russia were also ready to support the plot or any other operation aimed at protecting the old regime.

The plot began in May 1918, and the final coup against the government was scheduled for the first week of September. However, on August 30, the eve of the planned coup, a military cadet shot and killed Moisei Uritsky, head of the Petrograd Cheka,[1] and later on the same day Fanya Kaplan, member of the Social Revolutionary Party, shot and wounded Lenin. So alerted, the Cheka took the opportunity to round up and execute thousands of political opponents. Moreover, the Cheka had also come in possession of lists of undercover anti-government agents involved in the plot. The Cheka then raided the British Embassy and arrested Lockhart and others associated with Reilly. Reilly and Savinkov both managed to escape, following which the Soviet government sentenced them to death *in absentia.* The sentence was to be implemented immediately should Reilly or Savinkov ever be apprehended on Soviet soil.

By 1923 Reilly had established a cartel, called "Torgprom," for the czarist émigré industrialists and their Anglo, French and German partners and had amassed a considerable personal fortune by acting as their financial agent. Already, a reputation of being a mystery man of some import on the international set preceded him. So advertised, the lady who was to become his second wife inquired of a knowledgeable friend, "Who is he?" to which the friend responded, "Who is he not?"—further feeding her curiosity. Pepita Bobadilla, a London musical comedy star, became his second wife, with whom he was to share his next and last adventure.

This time British secretary of war, Winston Churchill, wanted Reilly to help organize the espionage service of White Gen. Anton Denikin[2] in south Russia and to act as liaison between the general and various European anti-Soviet allies. When Reilly asked about Savinkov, Churchill responded, "Savinkov is in Paris, the very man for you, a really great man, a great personality, a born leader and organizer."

With Lenin's death in January 1924 and the White Russian armies making occasional gains, the Soviet gov-

A Life of Deception . . .

Like the fictional James Bond, Reilly was a debonair playboy who lived extravagantly, spoke numerous languages, and was a master of disguise. To his credit, he sought to put an end to the Bolshevik regime. But he was no gentleman in reality. A shifty character, with delusions of grandeur, he exploited women and others for his own gain. He exaggerated his adventures to conceal his identity or to boost his image. Arrested March 24, 1874 for acting as a courier for the Reds, upon his release he learned of his mother's death and was told by his uncle he was the product of an affair between her and her Jewish doctor. Shocked, the "anti-Semitic" young man fled Russia and landed in South America under the name of Pedro, supposedly a local. He got a job as cook for a British mission, and when a hostile tribe attacked, he managed to save the lives of some of the Britishers. Next he went to England and joined British intelligence, changing his first name to Sidney, and later his last name to Reilly. Disguised as a priest, he talked his way aboard the Rothschilds' yacht, where he persuaded, under Rothschild's nose, William Knox D'Arcy to procure Persian oil concessions for the British—and went on to many further amazing escapades.

ernment was quite vulnerable when Reilly made his second major attempt to unseat it. Although the British government under Lloyd George refused officially to be drawn into the struggle to a greater extent than it had already become involved, other important European personalities were only too willing to take the risk. First among them was Sir Henri Deterding, Dutch-born knight of the British empire and head of the great British international oil trust, Royal Dutch Shell. Deterding would become the world's foremost financial backer and big-business spokesman of the anti-Bolshevik campaign.

Reilly's plan of counterrevolution was to start with secret opposition elements operating in conjunction with Savinkov's terrorists. As soon as the counterrevolution was under way, the military phase would begin with anti-Bolshevik forces in Poland and Finland joining the White armies. At the same time the Georgian Noe Jordania would lead a revolt in the Caucasus. The Caucasus was to be severed from the rest of Russia and established as an independent Trans-Caucasian Federation. The oil wells and pipelines would be returned to their former owners, after which London and Paris would recognize Savinkov as the dictator of Russia.

Reilly's plan of counterrevolution was to start with secret opposition elements operating in conjunction with Savinkov's terrorists.

But just as the unexpected had foiled his first attempt at deposing the revolutionary Soviet government several years earlier, so too did the unexpected wreck his second attempt. The OGPU, under the direction of Felix Dzerzhinsky, had devised a trap to deal with counterrevolutionary subversives like Savinkov and Reilly. Called "the Trust," it was designed to lure would-be émigré anti-Communists back to Russia by purporting to be underground opponents of the Soviet government in need of outside support. Moreover, the Red Army, under the leadership of Leon Trotsky, had become a much more formidable and effective force.

Savinkov was the first to take the bait. On August 10, 1924 Churchill's favorite terrorist was lured into the trap just days before he was to take his key role in Reilly's planned counterrevolution. Quickly arrested, thoroughly interrogated, condemned in a mock public trial, Savinkov was executed in Lubyanka Prison. Not hearing from the most important member of the conspiracy, but determined to proceed with the operation, Reilly gave the signal to begin.

On Aug. 28 the uprising in the Caucasus began. When Noe Jordania's forces attacked in Georgia, simultaneous acts of terror, killing and bombing occurred throughout the Caucasus. Attempts were made to seize the oil wells.

But on the very next day, Reilly found out Savinkov had gone missing. Units of the Red Army quickly squelched the uprising in the Caucasus. On September 13 the *New York Times* reported that, the Caucasian uprising was being "financed and directed from Paris by powerful financiers and former proprietors of the Baku oil wells."

In Russia Trotsky and Stalin were already fighting to decide who would succeed the dead Lenin as head of the Soviet government. Defying all logic and common sense and without knowledge of the Trust or of the fact that Savinkov was lured to his death, Reilly decided—on the basis of messages from Russia—that he must return to Russia to meet with the Trotskyite faction. On September 25, 1925 Reilly wrote a letter to his wife. It was to be his last letter. He wrote:

> It is absolutely necessary that I should go for three days to Petrograd and Moscow. I am leaving tonight and will be back here on Tuesday morning. I want you to know that I would not have undertaken this trip unless it was absolutely essential, and if I was not convinced that there is practically no risk attached to it. I am writing this letter only for the most improbable case of a mishap befalling me. Should this happen, then you must not take any steps; they will help little but may finally lead to giving the alarm to the Bolshies and to disclosing my identity.
>
> If by any chance I should be arrested in Russia, it could only be on some minor insignificant charge, and my new friends are powerful enough to obtain my liberation. (Ref. 2, p. 151)

Reilly was trapped almost immediately upon entering Russia. It was his misfortune that "Iron Felix" Dzerzhinsky opposed the Trotsky faction and sided with Stalin.

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The London Times carried a two-line obituary: "Sidney Reilly was killed 28 September by GPU troops at the village of Allekul, Russia." In fact, however, Reilly was killed on November 5, 1925. [GPU was the forerunner of OGPU; the two are often confused.—Ed.]

To summarize, initially Reilly's assignments were directed as much or more to commercial (oil) matters than to political (anti-Soviet) activities and were far less successful or as romantic as depicted by the media. Ever since his initial recruitment by British intelligence before the Bolshevik Revolution, his work as an informant was directed almost exclusively to obtaining oil-drilling concessions in the Caucasus. Rather than Sidney Reilly being called a master spy or the ace of spies, it would probably be more precise to refer to him as a political informant and a business scout for the budding oil industry.

After the revolution, it is true, that emphasis—under the pressure of émigré groups in Berlin, Paris, and London—shifted more to counter-revolutionary activity. Much of the financing of the anti-Soviet campaign was provided by wealthy Russian émigrés, while that of the Caucasus campaign was financed by Western oil moguls. British geopolitical interest remained focused on oil and pipelines in the Caucasus and the separation of the Caucasus from Russia.

Another factor that must be taken into consideration in judging the actions of Sidney Reilly is that he was a secular Jew at a time when the majority of Russian, and indeed world, Jewry, sympathized with the revolution. For a Jew to oppose the revolution would have brought unwanted suspicion to Reilly's underground work as a British agent. Since both of Reilly's major attempts to subvert the Soviet government failed and since the Caucasus land bridge is still attached to Russia, any impar-

tial assessment of Reilly's work would have to conclude that the man was less than a master spy.

It may have been that Reilly was strictly a bold, risk-taking businessman profiting from the largess of the British and the contributions of émigré anti-Communists and the oil moguls with the long-range potential of sharing in the oil wealth of the Caucasus. Reilly could only qualify as a master spy if he were actually working for Soviet intelligence by betraying the anti-government forces within the Soviet state as well as the plans of the émigrés. Indeed some critics and doubters have already—on the basis of his failed anti-Soviet campaigns—suggested that Reilly might have been a double or triple agent with ultimate allegiance to the Soviet Union and that the Trust did not kill him but secretly reabsorbed him back into Russia.

Britain's campaign to gain access to the Caucasus continues to this day. Boris Berezovsky and his entourage replaced Shlomo Rosenblum and his followers but played the same role.

If anything, since the establishment of Israel, which is part of the Anglo-American military alliance, in the neighborhood, the Caucasus has become even more topical and a potential powder keg. Israel, if its plans materialize, would not only be able to use Caspian Sea oil for its own consumption, but by linking the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline to Israel's Tipline (the Trans-Israel Eilat-Ashkelon Pipeline) from Ceyhan to the port of Ashkelon, Israel could supply Asian markets as well. ✦

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1 The term Cheka (Extraordinary Committee) was used for the political police until 1922 when it was replaced by the OGPU (State Political Directorate).

2 General Denikin was eventually able to escape capture by the Red Army in April 1920 by crossing the Black Sea to Istanbul, then to London, back to the Continent until 1945 when he came to the United States where he died near Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was later buried St. Vladimir's Cemetery in Jackson, New Jersey,

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

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'Kamikazes' and 9-11:

Why the Japanese Bristle Over the Comparison

IMMEDIATELY AFTER PLANES STRUCK THE TWO TALLEST BUILDINGS of the World Trade Center complex in New York City, mainstream media commentators began referring to the pilots as "kamikazes." This description made many Japanese bristle as, in their minds, the Japanese kamikazes of World War II restricted their targets specifically to ones of military significance—not ones containing thousands of unarmed civilians. To the Japanese, the kamikaze pilots of World War II were exercising the highest form of moral action: self-sacrifice for the good of the nation. Whether the attacks of 9-11 were carried out by Muslims armed with box cutters, Mossad agents or the U.S. government matters not in this particular case. What matters is that those who flew those planes into a civilian center were not performing in the true tradition of the kamikaze.

BY JOHN LEE

It was perhaps inevitable: The "terrorists" who allegedly, according to the U.S. government's story, crashed hijacked passenger jets into buildings in New York and the Pentagon (and into the ground in Pennsylvania) on Sept. 11, 2001 have been compared in the media to the kamikaze pilots of the Pacific theater of World War II.

Although sympathetic to the U.S. following the 9-11 attacks, the Japanese rebuked the media for this uncritical and absurd comparison,[1] even if you assume 9-11 was not an inside job and false flag operation by elements within the U.S. government and Israeli Mossad, Albert Axell and Hideaki Kase write.

Although there may have been superficial similarities in the states of minds of the real-life kamikaze flyer and the supposed "Muslim terrorists" (e.g. "purity of spirit" and the strong conviction of a glorious afterlife), their ends were dramatically dissimilar.

The authors state that the indiscriminate targeting of civilians on the one hand and attacking heavily armed warships on the other hand unequivocally cannot be lumped together for obvious reasons.

Suicide attack as a modern military tactic is a logical, possibly inevitable, response to foreign occupation by a powerful nation (Robert Pape, *Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism* [2005]). The paramount goal of the occupied is to expel the foreigners and not militarily defeating the occupiers. To hasten expulsion, guerrillas (or, in the rhetoric of the occupiers, "terrorists") continuously keep the occupational security apparatus unbalanced and dispersed. In the course of these operations, the guerrilla leaders may find it necessary to assign one-way missions. The martyrs carrying out these missions are highly motivated. Few need coercion or material incentives for these kinds of missions. In fact many of the 9-11 supposed terrorists were from middle- or upper-class families and were college educated.

By October 1944, the Allies had the upper hand against the Japanese empire. The Allies steadily slugged their way toward the Philippines. Capturing it would deny Japan access to resources-rich Southeast Asia. It was becoming more and more obvious to the Japanese high command that conventional tactics were not going to halt the combined might of the European and Ameri-

can militaries. The Cairo Declaration of 1943 called for Japan's unconditional capitulation and dismantling of the empire. In June, B-29s started dropping bombs over the home islands.

The Japanese were faced with possible racial annihilation. They had seen Europe and America carve Asia (and the rest of the world) into pieces for themselves. Japan knew that they were next—unless they fought back with "spiritual" weapons. The military turned to more heroic (or desperate) measures, with the idea of inflicting as much pain on the enemy as possible in the faint hope of at least slowing the Allied advance and obtaining an armistice rather than complete capitulation.

The first call for pilots to form the Special Attack Corps (*tokubetsu k geki tai*, abbreviated *tokko*) was not lacking in volunteers.[2] In fact, many of the volunteers were young college students or graduates.

The idea of using suicide-attack units was not unanimously supported within the military. Axell and Hideaki Kase point out that rather than sheep-like agreement, officers vocally expressed disgust at the thought of undertaking such wasteful missions. Indeed, the "first volunteer" kamikaze, naval Lieutenant Yukio Seki, did not fly for flag or emperor, but for his beloved wife. "Should Japan lose the war, only the gods know what the enemy would do to my dear wife. . . ." (p 16)

The indiscriminate targeting of civilians on the one hand and attacking heavily armed warships on the other cannot be lumped together.

One critic suggested that if the Japanese had the chance, they would have sent planes into, for example, the Empire State Building or Congress. Such a statement clearly demonstrates the gross misunderstanding of the true mission of the kamikaze. None of the pilots was ordered to mass-murder civilians. If they saw no worthwhile targets, or were caught in inclement weather (or even got lost), standing orders were for pilots to return to base, to try again later. By the late stage of the war, when it was obvious to the Japanese leadership that fortune had abandoned them, the objective of the kamikaze attacks was to wear down American forces, making each American victory extremely painful.

In general, it was misunderstood perceptions of Japanese intentions in Asia that led to the bloodletting known as the Pacific War (or the Greater East Asian War). At the beginning of the 20th century, Japan entered the colonization game long after Europeans and Americans controlled most of East and Southeast Asia. A few coastal areas of China were held by Europeans, and a brutal Communist-Nationalist civil war churned in the interior. As for trying to set up overseas businesses in white countries, few Asians were allowed to immigrate into them. Furthermore, the Japanese desired a bridgehead on mainland Asia against Russia (first Imperial Russia, then the Soviet Union).

As Japan tried to establish herself as a colonial power in Asia, the U.S., seeing itself as the defender of the status quo in Asia, strongly objected. In retrospect, such behavior by America was inexplicable, since Japan could have secured China and the rest of Asia from Soviet chicanery. A background of the events leading up to war and the situation in Japan is described in Chapter 2, and will be a useful start for those who are unaware of the actual situation in prewar Asia.

In the modern West there is a clear reluctance to sacrifice one's self, even for the well being of the race. There are, of course, inspiring individual tales of courage of Allied soldiers in the face of overwhelming odds. By contrast, putting the family or race's wellbeing above personal concerns was natural among the Japanese and other East Asians. Success of the group depended on individuals struggling together rather than multi-directed individual efforts.[3] (Perhaps the loss of racial altruism is a recent phenomenon, as the ancient Greeks—e.g., the Battle of Thermopylae—and Romans frequently exhibited this characteristic.)

Axell and Kase go on to describe a number of kamikaze volunteers, and many of them were highly educated officers and, despite being discouraged, even married men signed up. As in most wars, the brightest and fittest youths end up being dysgenically sacrificed on the battlefield.

There are other less well-known facts in the book of other "suicide pilots" from different countries. The Soviet state expected slavish devotion, so it should not be surprising that Soviet pilots, when all else failed, were ordered to crash their planes to take down German

Former Insider Questions Official 9-11 Tale

By Paul Craig Roberts

Many Americans are still hostile to holding the Bush regime accountable for its obvious and documented lies about 9-11, lies that have misled America to war and gratuitously slaughtered and maimed hundreds of thousands of people, mainly women and children, as well as our own troops. Would Republicans be so protective of "their" president if the true story of 9-11 were known?

The two co-chairmen of the 9-11 commission released a coauthored book that admits that the 9-11 commission report is flawed. Among their revealing admissions is that the U.S. military lied to the commission about its failure to intercept the hijacked airliners.

This is important confirmation for many skeptics who have puzzled over the failure to intercept the airliners when it is well known that the Air Force can launch jet fighters to 29,000 feet in 2.5 minutes.

There are two possible explanations for the lies told by the military to the 9-11 commission. One is that the military was covering up its incompetence. The other is that the military was covering up complicity on some part of the U.S. government in the attack. No investigation has been made to ascertain the true explanation for the failure and for the lies told to the commission.

At this point, all we know is that failure occurred and that it was covered up with lies.

The 9-11 commission report has another flaw, which the co-chairmen have not yet acknowledged and of which only physicists and engineers are aware: The official explanation of the WTC buildings' collapse cannot possibly be true. . . . ✦

The above is just a small excerpt from DEBUNKING 9-11, *a special 8.5-by-11, 100-page bound report from* American Free Press *newspaper in Washington, D.C. To get your copy of this blockbuster, send $20 plus $4 S&H to AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-888-699-NEWS toll free to charge a copy today.*

bombers. The Germans followed the lead of the Japanese and hastily created a small kamikaze force in 1945 against the waves of Allied bombers that clouded German skies. The "suicide unit" was to have been made up of rocket-powered aircraft, but the leadership discarded the idea as being wasteful.[4] Other German air units conducted suicide-type operations during the Battle of Berlin against Soviet-held bridges.

By contrast, the democratic Americans and British were not inclined to officially condone the use of pilots or aircraft for suicidal attack purposes.

The media also made a ludicrous comparison of the 9-11 attacks to "Pearl Harbor." Unfortunately, this comparison also is a bad one, since Japan specifically attacked aircraft and ships of the American Pacific Fleet, and not office buildings in downtown Honolulu. The only similarity is that both incidents were "engineered" by the U.S. administration or hidden government, in order to stampede the American people into a war, or wars, they did not want.

It is apparent the modern establishment media is not interested in either historical accuracy or facts. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Kamikaze: Japan's Suicide Gods*, by Albert Axell and Hideaki Kase, Longman, 2002. The book is highly enlightening for those who know little of the Japanese side of the Pacific war. For the serious historian, however, occasional errors such as calling a B-29 a "Flying Fortress" (pp 34, 235) and misspelling of Kaneohe (p 44), mar the book's sincerity and seriousness.

2 The Special Attack Corps were never officially called "kamikaze" units.

3 About "two dozen" American prisoners of war were in Hiroshima at the time of the atomic bombing (Andrew J. Rotter, *Hiroshima*, Oxford University Press, 2008). Twelve have been enshrined in the cenotaph at Hiroshima Peace Park. There were other American and Allied POWs in Nagasaki at the time of its atomic bombing. If they were told that they, along with tens of thousands of other Japanese, were going to die in a nuclear blast, would they have somberly accepted this fate?

4 The authors state that Me109G "jet fighters" were sent on one-way missions to engage American bombers in April 1945. They could be thinking of the Me163 Komet.

John Lee has a B.S. in biology and a doctorate in neuroscience from the University of Illinois and now lives in Florida.

The Fumishima Mystery

The Latest on Japan's Underwater Structures

FUMISHIMA, A DIMINUTIVE, FORBIDDEN, SACRED ISLET just 600 feet from the Japanese mainland shore, is said to be the home of the powerful Japanese goddess of the universe Amaterasu-omikami and is also a wildlife refuge. Underwater, near this cay, divers have discovered traces of prehistoric human activity, dating far back in time to an era when the sea level was much lower. TBR has reported on what is called the Yonaguni complex briefly in previous issues. In this issue, however, we bring you up to date with the latest, exclusive findings about the underwater Fumishima complex and the relatively advanced ice age civilization that worked on it.

BY MARC ROLAND

Around 2001 or so, the famous Japanese-Brazilian swimmer Tetsuo Okamoto and three friends entered the warm, crystal-blue Sea of Japan nuzzling southwestern Japan at Cape Hinomisaki, an area seldom visited by scuba divers. Their expedition was aimed at finding underwater attractions suitable for the dive shop Okamoto planned to open in the nearby city of Izumo, in Shimane prefecture. The men enjoyed a visibility extending more than 100 feet in all directions, revealing multicolored schools of fish dashing amid the shifting sunbeams and geological formations.

At shallow depths, the divers were approaching Fumishima, a diminutive sacred islet just 600 feet from shore. This islet is one of only two spots in Japan where the black-tailed gull breeds. A pinnacle rising precipitously from the sea bottom, approximately 60 feet down, caught their attention.

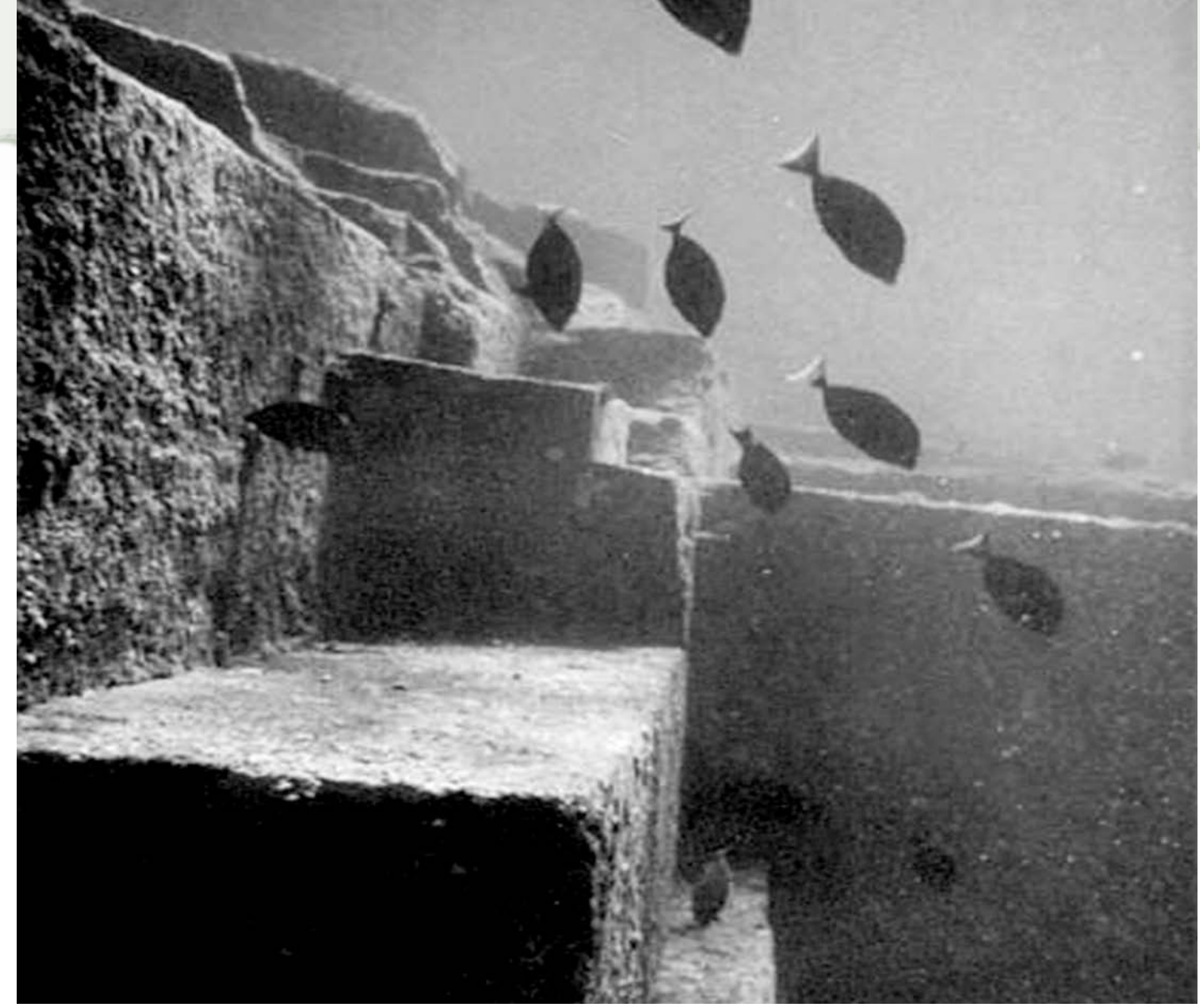
To their amazement, a grand staircase rose up one side of the steep outcropping to its summit, curving between stone walls on either side.

A few yards from the first pinnacle, the divers found another one, with a perfect square neatly cut into the summit. Okamoto noticed what appeared to be regularly spaced holes in the rock, as if for holding tent poles or the like.

Another diver discovered the unmistakable engraving of a stylized flower or posy with five, regular petals or rays streaming from its center, encircled by a 4-inch ring; again at about 60 feet depth.

The last time sea levels were that low was before 11,400 years ago. Back then, much of the world's ocean-water was locked up in the glaciers and ice sheets of Earth's most recent glacial period. As melting set in, the seas rose, reaching their current level about 4000 B.C.[1] The most recent glaciation began about 70,000 years ago.

Japan's earliest known human culture, the Jomon, began about 14,000 years ago and extended to 300 B.C. But the Jomonese people, who by the way were racially Caucasian, were not distinguished for working in stone. Did they carve these rocks that are now underwater near Shimane prefecture? Nothing Okamoto and his fellow divers discovered resembled anything recognizably Jomonese. What they saw almost certainly belongs to a different, unknown, possibly even older, perhaps materially superior society. Related finds nearby on land tend to



Underwater Japanese archeological sites have been known for several years in the area of Okinawa, such as these famous, bizarre structures of Yonaguni. However, similar constructions have recently been discovered just off the coast of the main islands of Japan. Some pundits maintain these sites are just natural formations, but never before has anyone seen natural formations with so many right angles and straight lines.

underscore the existence of such an advanced culture.

A short distance from Okamoto's site, at Kirara Taki beach, a team of archeologists, led by Doshisha University professor Kazuto Matsufuji, a doctor of cultural history, made their own unprecedented find in 2009. His colleague at the site, Toshiro Naruse, professor emeritus at Hyogo University of Teacher Education, unearthed the first of more than 20 stone tools. They were not only the oldest implements ever found in Japan, but radically revised the country's prehistory.

Until then, scholars believed the first humans arrived in the island archipelago no earlier than 40,000 years ago. But the Izumo artifacts were reliably and repeatedly back-dated another 80,000 years, to an astounding 120,000 Years Before Present, during the Eemian interglacial period (which lasted from 130,000 to 114,000 years ago).[2] This is a remarkable period, because it coincides with the earliest emergence of *Homo sapiens*, and therefore necessarily reflects on the uncertain antiquity of the sunken staircase, together with the enigmatic identity of its makers.

The immediate area also features Shinto's oldest sacred site, Izumo-taisha, the Izumo "Grand Shrine." And behind the nearby Dainenji Temple sprawls an ancient

tomb 300 feet long and 18 feet high, built with construction techniques advanced for the sixth century, in which it was raised. As such, Mr. Okamoto's underwater discoveries are in a proper prehistoric context. Even before they came to light, however, their immediate vicinity hinted almost as much. Their close proximity to Fumishima does not lack a significance that may still linger in its name, which means "Letter Islet," a reference to some barely discernible, because severely eroded, mysterious glyphs in an unknown script on the walls inside a cave at the south end of the islet.[3] They might belong to the same builders responsible for the square foundation and staircase just offshore in 60 feet of ocean.

Although Fumishima runs just 180 feet wide from east to west, and 900 feet long from north to south, it has been the focal point for an annual sunset observance going back countless generations. An oral folk memory associated with the ritual recounts that Amaterasu, goddess of the Sun and among the most important figures in all Japanese myth, founded her first shrine there in 535 B.C. (the same year Siddartha Gautama achieved enlightenment and became the Buddha), before moving inland 1,483 years later. Until then, Fumishima was her sole place of worship.

These ruins are very important, because they are hard evidence for an unknown high culture far ahead of contemporaneous human civilizations.

Possibly solar cultists from across the sea arrived there at the beginning of Japan's prehistory,[4] which could be why we find Amaterasu settling here in 535 B.C.

A more specifically pertinent oral tradition tells of Hourai-jima, a kind of "mystical island," that is nonetheless taken very seriously by pious officiates at the local Hinomisaki shrine. They say an island suddenly appeared in the midst of the sea on Sept. 23, A.D. 1500. According to Okamoto, "The suddenly appeared islet was covered with silver sand and bamboo."[5]

Twenty days later, according to the myth, it slid beneath the waves, never to be seen again. Hourai-jima may be confused with another island, where ceremonies to the Sun were supposedly held until A.D. 880, when Taiwa Island collapsed into the sea less than 1,000 feet from Fumishima during major seismic violence that gripped the area.

While these legendary materials may not be taken literally, they do suggest the persistent folk memory of geologic upheavals that perhaps overwhelmed an important ceremonial center very long ago. However, Cape Hinomisaki's underwater structures are upright and show no signs of violence associated with earthquake activity powerful enough to sink an island. They appear to have been gradually inundated, rather than abruptly collapsed, implying their present condition is the result of rising sea levels that accompanied the close of the last glacial age, thereby dating the grand staircase and squarish foundation with their incised glyphs to before 4000 B.C.

If so, these ruins are very important, because they are hard evidence for an unknown high culture that achieved greater material sophistication than other contemporaneous human societies, greater even than some that came long after.

Yet, the Fumishima discoveries are not new. Divers encountered them around the turn of the 21st century, although no word of the sunken sites was made public until last January, after nearly 12 years of silence. Mr. Okamoto has chosen to announce his find for the first time to the outside world through The Barnes Review, and to share with its readers some of his previously unpublished photographs. His unwillingness to tell others about Cape Hinomisaki's sunken enigma was prompted by a bitter controversy raging throughout Japan's scientific circles at the time the drowned staircase was found in June 2000.

Okamoto and his three companions swore secrecy concerning its existence or precise whereabouts, until such time as the academic air in their country had sufficiently cleared to allow disclosure. Otherwise, any announcement of their discovery seemed premature and liable to only enflame an already intense conflagration. Moreover, the four men were not university-trained professionals, but merely recreational divers fortunate enough to have made an accidental discovery.

Prior to their dilemma, another diver like themselves, Kihachiro Aratake, had been inadvertently responsible for igniting decades of contentious views in 1986, when he happened upon a kind of "castle" sitting in 75 feet of water off Yonaguni, last in the Ryukyu chain of islands

Weird structures off the coast of Japan: Left, a diver clambers up a mysterious stairway near the shrine of the Japanese goddess of the universe. Above, a strange doorway or opening in which might be the legendary underwater Dragon Palace of Urashima Taro. Note the regularity of the stonework; clearly not a natural formation.

trailing away from Okinawa toward China. Nearly 80 feet high, the stone feature's uppermost part rises about three feet above the waves. News of Aratake's find spread rapidly throughout Japan, attracting scuba-diving enthusiasts from throughout the country, who insisted the structure was manmade, and scholars rejecting its archeological provenance. Skeptics intent on debunking Yonaguni's Iseki Point, or "Place of the Ruins," enlisted marine seismologist Prof. Masaaki Kimura, who personally led his students in a professional survey of the underwater structure to determine its real identity.

"After a preliminary investigation in 1992," he stated, "the University of the Ryukyus has been conducting a consistent, continuous program of research (at Yonaguni's submerged site). In 2000, we made measurements using lasers, multi-narrow beams, aircraft and Be-10 (sonar). It (the survey team) consists of instructors at the University of the Ryukyus and students." [6]

But Prof. Kimura's conclusion that the site was unquestionably artificial—a natural outcropping that had been sculpted by humans when sea levels allowed them to do so more than 6,000 years ago—was something the debunkers neither expected nor welcomed, and a new firestorm of point/counterpoint erupted between professional and amateur advocates of "Place of the Ruins" ancient authenticity and their detractors. It was at the height of this acrimonious debate that Tetsuo Okamoto and his three friends made their own, ill-timed, underwater discoveries.

Not until late last year, 2011, did he show his photographs of the site to Katsuhisa Shibata of the Japan Petrograph Society, a national archeological organization headquartered in Kitakyushu. Mr. Shibata urged him to share them with famous scientist Nobuhiro Yoshida, the society's director, author of 24 published books about prehistory and nearly 40 technical papers.

Okamoto needed reassurance that he would not be overly criticized for his lack of academic credentials, and Yoshida, after learning about the Cape Hinomisaki discoveries, forwarded their information and images to this writer for a report in this issue of *The Barnes Review*. In so doing, both Mr. Okamoto and Prof. Yoshida hope sufficient scientific interest in the site will be provoked to initiate a serious examination.

In truth, Mr. Okamoto's reservations were unjustified, because neither his finds off Kirara Taki beach, nor the sunken "castle" near Yonaguni are the only such structures found in Japanese waters. About 30 miles north of Aka, 19 miles west of Okinawa, and 220 miles northeast from Yonaguni, are what appears to be a series of stone walls off the southwestern coast of another small island, Aguni. Divers reported seeing stone walls and paved streets from 30 to more than 90 feet beneath the surface of the sea hardly more than a half-mile off the shores of Okinawa itself, some 18 miles north of Noro, at the resort area of Chatan. [7]

As Celine Shinbutsu, one of Prof. Kimura's assistants, explains: "Okinawa was high and dry, firmly attached to the Asian continent. The Ryukyu chain was a bridge; it was open to animal and human traffic. Some of the oldest relics of Jomonese culture are found in Okinawa [circa 10,000 B.C.]. . . . Eventually, the ice melted, and the seas filled up again. What was once dry land became the ocean bed; what were once towering mountain peaks became dots of land in the crystal sea."[8]

A find at least as spectacular as Yonaguni's underwater structure, but not as well known or as thoroughly investigated, was made in the Korean Sea, about 30 miles west of the Japanese mainland, by Shun-Ichiroh Moriyama, a resident fisherman and diver. In early 1998, he claimed to have observed gigantic "pillars" near the small, uninhabited island of Okinoshima. The sighting inspired Toshiharu Arizumi, director of Cross Television, West Japan, to organize a team of scuba photographers in the hope of obtaining images of the sunken structures.[9]

Battling murderous currents and poor underwater visibility, they were guided by Moriyama to the site of his discovery, and were surprised to find eight, erect towers, at a depth of 110 feet. They are uniformly gargantuan, standing 90 feet tall, their tops 20 feet beneath the surface of the sea; diameters ranged from 31 to 36 feet. A spiral staircase wound around the exterior of one of the towers. Over the course of several hazardous expeditions, Arizumi's divers measured the steps, which vary from 12 to 15 inches wide, with a length of three to four feet.

As such, this particular feature bears at least some resemblance to the Cape Hinomisaki staircase, although the larger version seems more refined. In any case, if stylistic themes are shared between the widely separated sites, they together imply a commonality belonging to some high culture that embraced Japan in antediluvian times. Meanwhile, the function and age of Okinoshima's huge structures, to say nothing of their builders, is unknown, and likely to remain so, given the murky, even treacherous diving conditions surrounding them.

Ruins similar to those encountered around Japan have been observed among the Pescadores Islands, near the Pen-hu Archipelago, between the islets of Don-Jyu and Shi-Hyi-Yu, 40 miles west of Taiwan, some 350 miles southwest of Yonaguni. During August 2002, Prof. We Miin Tian, from the Department of Marine Engineering at National Sun Yat Sen University, in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, located a 30-foot-long stone wall standing about four feet high, perpendicular to the seafloor, 60 feet beneath the surface of the ocean. Twenty years before Prof. Tian's discovery, another scuba diver from Taiwan, Steven Shieh, surveyed a pair of 15-foot-high stone walls underwater near Hu-ching, or "Tiger Well Island." About 2,000 feet long, they run at right angles to each other, one oriented north-south; the other, east-west, terminating in a large, circular feature. [10]

Battling murderous currents and poor underwater visibility, they were surprised to find eight, erect towers—90 feet tall and over 30 feet wide.

These structures may be only the merest fragments of a drowned kingdom celebrated in Taiwanese myth. It tells of Sura and Nakao, brother and sister members of the Ami tribe, who dwelt in central Taiwan. The catastrophe from which they escaped was said to have begun during a full Moon accompanied by the sound of loud explosions coming from the sea. It had been brought about by the gods to destroy human beings for their impiety. "They say at that time (in the remote past) the mountains crumbled down," recounts the legend, "the Earth gaped, and from the fissure a hot spring gushed forth, which flooded the whole face of the Earth. Few living things survived the inundation." [11] Another version (the *Tsuwo*) describes birds dropping many thousands of stones into the cataclysm, suggesting, perhaps, a meteor bombardment. [12]

Sura and Nakao alone survived in a wooden vessel,

which landed them safely atop Mount Ragasan, where they began to repopulate the Earth. However, their first offspring were fishes and crabs, because the pair committed the sin of incest without asking dispensation from the Sun god. Having angered him, they applied to the Moon goddess. She forgave them. Nakao gave birth to a stone, from which sprang new generations of mankind.

Another local flood story tells of Mu-Da-Lu, a magnificent kingdom long ago overwhelmed by an angry Pacific Ocean. Its former seat of power was a splendid palace ringed with great walls of red stone. [13]

These oral traditions accompany an archeological puzzle spread over more than 900 miles of the ocean floor in a curving arc from the Sea of Japan to Taiwan. While the discovery made by Mr. Okamoto and his companions may not reveal the whole story of this lost realm, their photographic documentation provides its latest, and certainly among its most intriguing, evidence. ✦

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Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of The Barnes Review over the last several years including several that made it into our new *TBR Anthology* published in 2011.

The Okinawa Tablets

One of Japan's foremost scientific institutions has a unique collection of inscribed tablets regarded by investigators as physical evidence for a vanished civilization in the Pacific known as Lemuria. Spread across a series of archipelagoes throughout the south-central Pacific Ocean, Lemuria was allegedly the motherland of a civilization some 12,000 years ago, before it succumbed to geologic violence not unlike the tsunamis that in this century devastated Indonesia and northern Japan.

The first engraved stone of its kind was found by Dr. Masatada Yamasaki, president of the Kumamoto Medical College, and Genichirou Shimabukuro, a local folklorist, during 1933, on the outskirts of Kadena, a small town north of Naha, the Okinawa capital, where they were excavating the ruins of a prehistoric site. Expanding their investigation to nearby Chatan, they unearthed 12 more, similar tablets. Two were lost during World War II, but the survivors are still preserved at the Okinawa Prefecture Museum, in Shuri. Each one is roughly 16 inches across by as many inches long, and two inches thick. Whatever their provenance, archeological authorities regard them, at the very least, as related, authentically ancient artifacts of a high culture, as literate as it is unknown.

The Okinawa tablets are covered with glyphs of what may be a written language unfamiliar to scholars. Our specimen shown here additionally appears to depict pyramidal architectural features, perhaps those of the sunken motherland.

For more, see Yoshida, Prof. Nobuhiro, "Stone Tablets of Mu," *Ancient American*, Vol. 3, No. 21, November/December 1997.

Across Atlantic Ice:

Who Is Responsible for Spreading Ancient White DNA in the Americas?

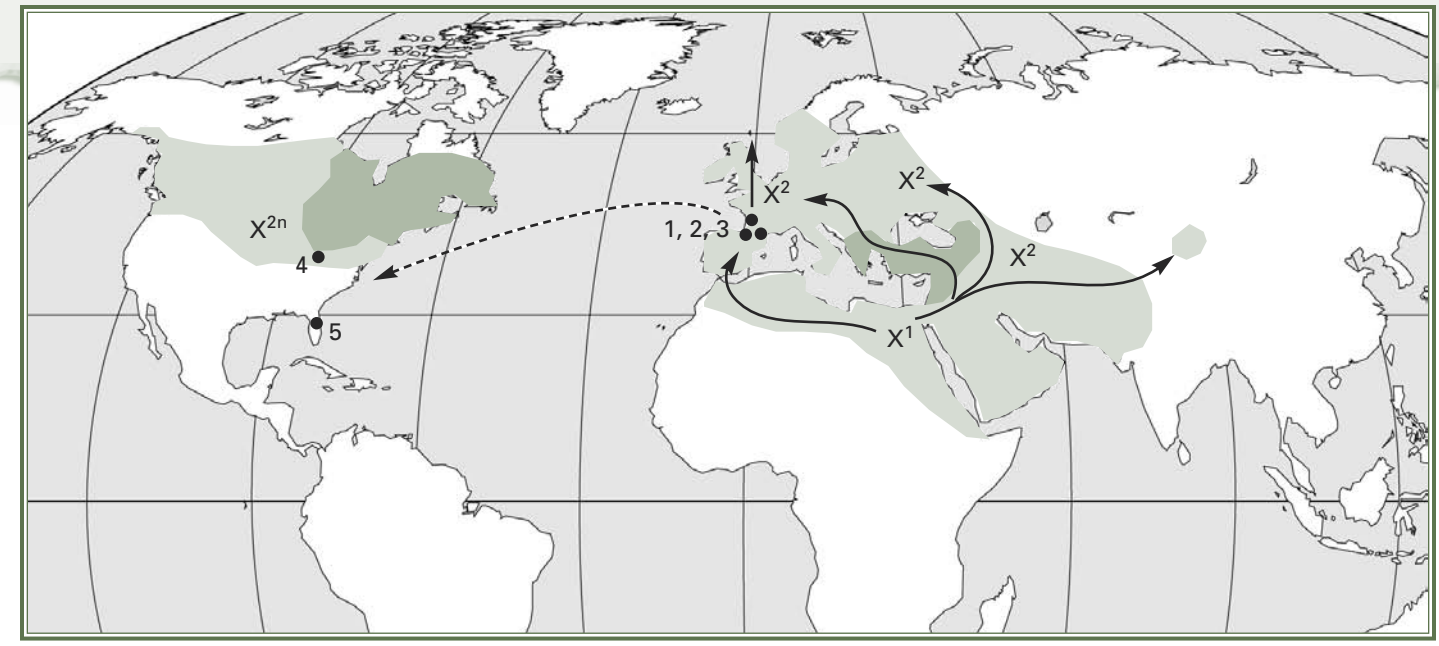
ITS LONG BEEN KNOWN THAT COLUMBUS WAS NOT THE FIRST WHITE MAN in North America. Since the first modern Europeans arrived during the Age of Exploration in the 1400s, racial similarities between Old World whites and the New World "natives" they encountered have been documented—often in the case of specific tribes dwelling east of the Mississippi River. But the genetic evidence for these racial similarities had been lacking until recently, when the decoding of the human genome proved the "Solutrean hypothesis" —the theory that an early branch of the white race, known as the "X mtDNA haplogroup"—had settled in the Northeastern part of North America more than 20,000 years before Christ, and that their descendants continue to survive there today.

BY JOHN NUGENT

During the last ice age, in fact, during the very worst of it, the Last Glacial Maximum (the "LGM"), millennia of a cold and drought so bitter that even the wooly mammoths that early men hunted began dying out, intrepid whites from the prehistoric Solutrean culture (25,000-15,000 B.C.) of modern western France and northern Spain first came to the Americas, long before the Indians. This settlement was 10,000 years before the first East Asians—the people we now refer to as "native" Americans or Indians — crossed the Siberian ice bridge around 20,000 B.C.

Many Amerindians living east of the Mississippi River look part white or part Semitic, indicating many peoples from Europe and the Near East came to the American East Coast long before the Asian migration and in considerable numbers. In Harvard professor William W. Howell's 1997 *Getting Here: The Story of Human Evolution*, he states that "Indians" or "American populations" are closest in "studies of cranial distance" to "Europeans," and furthermore opines that among "Indians" or "American populations," only "Eskimos" are "strongly Mongoloid in form."

In the 2003 documentary (and DVD) *Ice Age Columbus*, produced by the Discovery Channel and Britain's Channel Four, a Canadian geneticist at the University of Toronto revealed the fact that the Indians east of the Mississippi were genetically up to one-third white, but this DNA was not from the modern English or other European settlers of the post-Columbus period. These pre-Columbian whites are members of what geneticists call the X2 haplogroup, a branch of the white race that broke off of the N haplogroup approximately 30,000 years ago, and whose civilization spread across the Mediterranean, into the Near East, and also across the Atlantic into



World Map Showing Haplogroup X mtDNA Distributions*

Percent of mtDNA in African, Eurasian and American Indian populations

1-4 %

> 4%

Sites with prehistoric mtDNA

1. Pico Ramos—2,100-2,790 B.C.
2. Longar—2,445-2,580 B.C.
3. SJA PL 3,070-3,020 B.C.
4. Norris Farm, IL—A.D. 1300
5. Windover, FL—5,790-6,290 B.C.

*Data from Izagrirre and de la Rua 1999; Brown et al. 1998; Reidla et al. 2003; Schurr et al. 1998; Smith et al. 1999; Stone and Stoneking 1998.

Northeastern America. While this race and its civilization were absorbed in Europe into other branches of the white race approximately 20,000 years ago, it survived in two pockets—one in the Near East, and one in the Northern and Eastern portion of the United States.

Before modern genetics, multiculturalist anthropologists had hypothesized that "Native Americans"—Asian settlers—came from Siberia around 10,000 B.C. into what is now Canada and the United States via Alaska, across the "Beringian land bridge."

During the Ice Age, coastlines dropped by up to 600 feet as Ice Age glaciers sucked the world's water into their frozen masses. But the inland migration of these peoples was blocked during the Last Glacial Maximum, by the stupendous, mile-high ice sheet that covered all of Canada. There was nothing to hunt on an inland glacier, for there was nothing for animals to eat on a glacier. No grass = no grazing animals. No grazing animals = no prey for human hunters. This fact was ignored, as the multiculturalists sought any anthropological theory to support the political agenda of non-white "Native American" nationalism.

Things were different, however, on the juicy southern edges of this glacial mass: vast herds of bison (buffalo) and mammoths grazing on the excellent grass at the edge of the glaciers. But eventually the ice began to melt, and so the most recent ice age of the many that have occurred finally ended, and Siberians passed by land, on foot, through Alaska into the now Canadian Yukon and down into the province of Alberta, Canada, passing through an ice-free corridor between the Canadian Rockies and the not yet melted Laurentian ice sheet. Other "Siberindians" may have navigated along the British Columbian coast by boat down into the lower 48 states of the warm and fertile future United States..

Some of the first encounters between Siberians and Solutreans may have occurred in Alberta as the ice-free corridor formed. The melting of the Laurentian ice sheet was a mixed blessing, because it had kept out the Siberians. When the ice age ended, it became much easier for Asians to enter via Alaska, and much harder for more Solutreans—who had benefited from the greatly extended coastlines of Northeast America and Southwestern Europe—to come. Europe had warmed up,

making it a better place to live and hunt again. There was no starvation; animals and humans multiplied, and the necessity to go out to sea for aquatic mammals ended too. However, the retreat of the glaciers now made the journey to America more difficult. Before this, visitors to America from Europe could have traveled along a broken coastline of glacial sea ice, not in open ocean waters.

The near disappearance of the Solutreans probably means the Siberian invaders committed genocide, using their superior numbers and their continuing immigrant base to overwhelm the now-isolated white racial colonies in the Americas, the first of many tragic cases of an advanced white culture being overrun and destroyed by hordes of violent and primitive non-whites.

A recently released book, *Across Atlantic Ice*, vigorously defends the 15-year-old thesis of Dennis Stanford and Bruce Bradley that whites were here first. Stanford claims that the early American Clovis culture, which developed during the North American ice age, is an evolution of the Solutrean culture of southern France and Spain. Even before the genetic evidence emerged, Stanford had noticed that Clovis spearheads were an evolution of the Solutrean spearhead from France and Spain. Both used a bifacial knapping technique that made blades extremely thin and thus more deadly to the prey animal. Known as an "overshot" technique—very difficult to perform—which meant chipping off flakes so as to to thin the blade from the left edge all the way over to the right edge. Because the technique is so unique, the two cultures seemed related even before the genetic evidence proved they were.

The idea that whites from Europe made it to North America first is an infuriating thought for Amerindian advocates.

Asiatic Amerindians, however, did not use this kind of solid flint hunting weaponry, but instead used microblade technology. This entailed jamming small, sharp stone bladelets into the sides of an antler, tusk, horn or bone to make a slicing surface, an effective but very different way to make a large blade to kill a large animal.

One prominent example of Solutrean culture is found at an archaeological site at Cactus Hill, Virginia which has been dated to 17,000 BC. Other Solutrean sites have been found in Gault, Texas, Nashville, Tennessee and across the Maryland-Pennsylvania-Virginia region. What these sites show is that, as the ice age ended and the mammoths died out, the Solutreans turned to hunting bison using smaller flint blades, and flourished until their Asiatic competitors exterminated them in many parts of the country.

Some Solutrean peoples survived, and white and paleo-white admixed Indians continue in the United States to this day. Caucasoid skeletons found in North America include Penon woman, found near Mexico City[1] and dated to 11,000 B.C.; the Windover Pond people in Florida, 5000 B.C.; the blond men depicted being hunted down and then sacrificed on the Mayans' Temple of the Warrior wall, A.D. 700; the blond mummies of Viracochas in Peru; and the Anasazi of around A.D. 1000, who are known to be of non-Asiatic-Amerindian origin, but whose ethnic identification has been heavily politicized.

The closest relatives of these ancient Amerindian Whites are, ironically, concentrated in one other part of the world—the Near East, specifically Lebanon and southern Anatolia. *Across Atlantic Ice* notes that haplogroup X2, the haplogroup to which the white East Coast Amerindians belong, is also found in small concentrations in the Orkney Islands in the North Sea and among the Basques of Spain and France, but in the greatest concentration among the Druze in the Eastern Mediteranean, an intriguing and often blue-eyed people of the Levant. The Druze nation lives today in what modern politicians call the Golan Heights and the northern regions of occupied Palestine, Lebanon and Syria. They total about 1.1 million people.

What is striking is that these Druze, like their Amerindian brethren, form a genetic island of white-skinned, often freckled, and often blue-eyed and red- or blond-haired peoples—a Nordic island in the Semitic world. For millennia, they have practiced eugenics and genetic purity, accepting no converts to their variant of Islam and marrying only amongst themselves. Their Islam, which is known only to the *uqqal*[2], integrates the doctrines of the Greek philosophers Plato and Pythagoras, who saw reincarnation as the cornerstone of understanding the trials of life. Jesus of Galilee was from

a similar part of Palestine as this blue-eyed, blond-haired people. Like Jesus, the Druze also oppose the false doctrines of the Jews believing that a caliph named Hakim was an avatar of God, as were the Greek pagan sages. Their cities have no mosques.

Why does it all matter, you might ask. The existence of the X2 haplogroup in the early Americas before the Asiatic Amerindians in fact has serious political ramifications. As Kyle Bristow, a University of Toledo law student and controversial author, has written:

"If it were believed that the Amerindians wiped out—through systematic pogroms—a racially white people, who were the first to arrive and live in the New World, then the American people would probably reconsider the special rights which have been bestowed upon the descendants of those who committed that genocide.

"Since most treaties the U.S. government has with Amerindians specify the recipients of the perks as being 'native' to the Americas, these treaties would be null and void. Amerindians would lose the right to trespass on private property to hunt, to hunt whales, to fish with nets, to disregard laws that prohibit gambling, and they would lose out on affirmative action programs in which Amerindians are given preferential treatment and their higher education is paid for by American taxpayers.

"The sovereignty of the Amerindian fiefdom-reservations which have been established throughout the U.S. would also be threatened.

"Those who deny the Solutrean hypothesis are holocaust deniers in that they reject the evidentially supported dispossession of prehistoric white peoples of the Americas." ✦

ENDNOTES:

[1] www.utexas.edu/courses/stross/ant322m_files/1stpersons.htm

[2] The knowledgeable, as opposed to the *juhhal*, the ignorant.

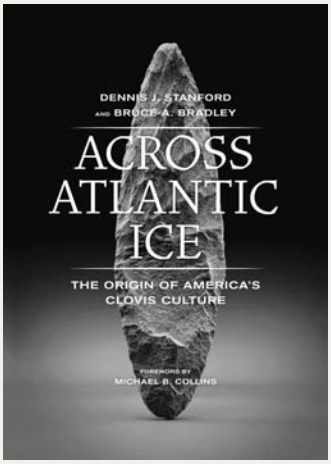
JOHN NUGENT is a former Marine and a Georgetown-educated writer, speaker, and activist for European-American rights. Born in Providence, Rhode Island, which an ancestor co-founded in 1635, he now lives in the greater Pittsburgh, Pa. region. He was a major contributor to TBR in 2005-06, and has contributed articles and translations to it since 1998. He has appeared on FOX, NBC, CBS, ABC and NPR (public radio), and an hour-long 2010 Discovery Channel documentary, *Hitler's Mummies*, directly attacked him and the Solutrean hypothesis that whites came to America first and Indians genocided them. See johndenugent.com.

NEW FROM TBR BOOK CLUB . . .

Across Atlantic Ice:

The Origin of America's Clovis Culture

By DENNIS J. STANFORD and BRUCE A. BRADLEY


DENNIS J. STANFORD
AND BRUCE A. BRADLEY
ACROSS ATLANTIC ICE
THE ORIGIN OF AMERICA'S CLOVIS CULTURE
FOREWORD BY MICHAEL B. COLLINS

Who were the first humans to inhabit North America? According to the now-familiar story, mammal hunters entered the continent some 12,000 years ago via a land bridge that spanned the Bering Sea. The presence of these early New World people was established by distinctive stone tools belonging to the Clovis culture. But are the Clovis tools Asian in origin? Drawing from original archeological analysis, paleoclimatic research and genetic studies, noted archeologists Dennis J. Stanford and Bruce A. Bradley challenge the old narrative and, in the process, counter traditional—and often subjective—approaches to archeological testing for historical relatedness. The authors apply rigorous scholarship to a hypothesis that places the technological antecedents of Clovis in Europe and posits that the first Americans crossed the Atlantic by boat and arrived earlier than previously thought. Supplying archeological and oceanographic evidence to support this assertion, the book dismantles the old paradigm while persuasively linking Clovis technology with the culture of the Solutrean people who occupied France and Spain more than 20,000 years ago. Hardback, 319 pages, #620, $35 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. To charge toll free, call 1-877-773-9077. Send orders by mail using the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or visit our website at www.barnesreview.com.

Hoodwinking History:
Butch Cassidy & the Sundance Kid

Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, immortalized in a movie of that name, were two famous Wild West bandits. They were thought to have died in a 1908 shootout with Bolivian soldiers. But that version of the events does not appear to hold water. It now seems much more likely that Cassidy escaped from Bolivia and settled down to a legitimate life in Washington state. Sundance survived also, and eventually turned up in France, where researchers say he served in the U.S. Army during World War I.

By Philip Rife

A performer in a traveling Wild West show related a memorable incident that occurred during a performance in San Francisco in 1915. After completing a ride on a bucking bronco, he was approached by a man from the audience: "He said my old boss thought I had improved my riding since he had last seen me. [I looked] up in the direction the cowboy was pointing in the audience. Butch [Cassidy—real name Robert LeRoy Parker], with that bright smile he often displayed, threw up his arm so I could locate him. He didn't appear to want to carry the incident further."[1]

According to most historians, the witness must've seen Butch Cassidy's ghost. That's because they maintain the famous outlaw and his partner the Sundance Kid (Harry Alonzo Longabaugh) were killed by Bolivian soldiers in 1908 (where they'd gone to escape pursuing lawmen at home).

Hollywood chose the same dramatic ending for the notorious duo in a popular 1969 film starring Paul Newman as Butch and Robert Redford as Sundance. As it turns out, however, the story of their death in a South American shootout has no basis in fact.

A recent inquiry on the matter to the U.S. Embassy in Bolivia elicited the following reply: "We have attempted to find out from several sources any information that might be available here about these now-famous outlaws, and we have drawn blanks everywhere. [The] historian of the Bolivian army tells us that he knows of no military action against the two American bandits in Bolivia."[2]

The Bolivian army officer who tracked down and killed the famous Marxist guerrilla leader Che Guevara became intrigued with the earlier Butch Cassidy case. His investigation—which included interviewing surviving residents of the town where the shooting supposedly occurred and exhuming several corpses said to have been those of the American bandits—reportedly convinced him that the entire incident was fabricated.[3]

The later exhumation by a team of American investigators of another set of remains said to have been one of the outlaw duo instead belonged to a German miner who'd made a fatal miscalculation while attempting to thaw frozen dynamite on a stove.[4]

Several researchers have pointed out that there were a number of expatriate American outlaws operating in

A Wild Bunch: Shown is half of Butch Cassidy's gang, called the Wild Bunch. Clockwise from upper left: Will Carver, who was later ambushed and murdered by sheriff's deputies; Harvey Logan, known as Kid Curry, who though little known was the wildest of the Wild Bunch; Butch Cassidy (Robert LeRoy Parker); Ben Kilpatrick, who was eventually killed by a hostage during a train robbery; and the Sundance Kid ((Harry Alonzo Longabaugh).

South America at the time, and suggest that someone other than Butch and Sundance may have been killed in a shootout with local authorities.

The sole source for the identification of the victims as Butch and Sundance was apparently an American mining engineer who'd become friends with the pair when they worked for him as payroll guards. Butch's sister Lula said her brother offered the following explanation after he returned from South America:

> I wondered why Percy Seibert did that. Then it dawned on me that he would know this was the only way we could go straight. I'd been close to Seibert. We'd talked a lot, and he knew how sick of the [outlaw] life I was. He knew I'd be hounded as long as I lived. I'm sure he saw this as a way for me to bury my past along with somebody else's body so I could start over. I'd saved his and Mr. Glass's lives on a couple of occasions, and I guess he figured this was how he could pay me back.[5]

According to his sister, Butch revealed these and other details of his post-South America career during a visit he made to his family home in Utah in 1925: "He related that he and Sundance did not come back to the United States together after they were supposed to have been killed. He did a lot of traveling in Europe, especially in Spain, and also spending some time in Italy, which he greatly enjoyed."[6]

After returning from Europe, Butch told his family he spent some time in Mexico, where he had a brief reunion with Sundance and Sundance's girlfriend Etta Place:

> One day I was sitting in a bar in Mexico City. I felt a hand grip my shoulder. I gulped real hard and glanced up to see who had apprehended me after all those years. Who should it be but Etta Place standing there! She said she and Sundance had a place in the city, and I went with her. We had a great time visiting together for several days.

Then one afternoon, we went to a bullfight. After a little while of watching, I picked up my bag and told them three's a crowd. I gave 'em the high sign and left. Our paths have gone in separate directions ever since.[7]

According to his sister, Butch next headed to the far north: "Bob [Butch's real name was Robert Parker] told us that after leaving Mexico, he went to Alaska, where he trapped and prospected. But Alaska was too cold for him, and he stayed there only a year or two."[8]

Butch apparently then spent some time traveling around the Western states, renewing old acquaintances.

A former girlfriend of Butch said he looked her up in Rock Springs, Wyoming in 1919:

I saw Butch Cassidy when he came back from South America. Cassidy and Elzy Lay [a former member of Butch Cassidy's gang] had come to Rock Springs. They were in a saloon, and Bert Kraft, the bartender, told them about me being in town. Butch said: "I'd like to see Josie again." So Bert called me on the phone and made a date. That evening, Butch and Elzy came to the house, and we had a good visit talking over old times.[9]

Ample evidence exists to support the theory that two of America's most infamous outlaws did not die in a shootout as history books insist.

According to a man in Baggs, Wyoming:

Butch Cassidy came by. I forget the exact year, but it was sometime in the 1920s. [He] stayed with me for two days. There's no mistake. I played at the dances he and the other members of the Wild Bunch threw in Baggs. If Butch Cassidy was killed in South America like they say he was, I had a couple of drinks 15 years later with a mighty lively ghost![10]

Other former acquaintances who swore they encountered a very much alive Butch Cassidy back in his old haunts post-1908 included the ex-mayor of Lander, Wyoming and a lawman who once escorted the outlaw to the Wyoming territorial prison.[11]

A cousin of Butch Cassidy reported a chance encounter with his famous relative one day in 1923:

We were blasting in the bottom of the canyon where Boulder Dam now is. A boat with three men in it came chugging upstream. They said they were prospectors. I knew one of them was Butch by the questions he asked me. He was familiar with the terrain and many of the people in southern Utah. He asked how "Uncle Brig and Aunt Ada" [the witness's parents] was. After they were gone, a friend asked me what relation one of them was to me. He said one of them looked enough like me to be my brother. I have been told before I look like [Butch].[12]

Butch Cassidy's sister Lula said her brother eventually decided to settle down in the Pacific Northwest, where he lived in contented obscurity until his death at the age of 71. She told one interviewer: "The law thought he was dead, and he was happy to leave it that way. He made us promise not to tell anyone that he was alive. It was the tightest family secret. He died peacefully in Spokane in 1937."[13]

Lula never publicly divulged the new identity under which her brother lived out his final days, but some researchers are convinced it was as a law-abiding Spokane, Washington machine shop owner named William Phillips.

Proponents of the Butch Cassidy as William Phillips theory point out that exhaustive research has failed to produce any conclusive evidence (such as a birth certificate, voter registration, tax rolls or other documentation) that the man calling himself William Phillips existed prior to his 1908 marriage —the same year Butch Cassidy supposedly died in South America.[14]

In 1934, Phillips penned a manuscript entitled *The Bandit Invincible: The Story of Butch Cassidy*. In the foreword to the book, Phillips wrote:

Many descriptions have been written of "Butch Cassidy" by various men, some of which were fairly accurate, but as a whole seemed more

or less conjectures. It has been my pleasure to have known Butch Cassidy since his early boyhood, and I am happy to say that I have never known a more courageous or kinder hearted man in my lifetime. His reputation for veracity and integrity in all his dealings, aside from holdups, is unquestioned. I have known him on several occasions to suffer from both cold and hunger in order to help someone whom he thought needed food and shelter more than he.

The mystery of Butch's evasion of capture for so many years is very simple. He had many friends in all walks of life. I knew of only one man, either in North or South America, who might have been an enemy to him, and even he respected his truthfulness.

Cassidy did not rob for the lust of gain, nor was it his natural trend. He had as he thought every good reason for his first holdup, and after the first, there was no place to stop.

I cannot feel he was entirely a victim of circumstances, and that in a way he was goaded on to become the most dreaded, most hunted and surely the most elusive outlaw that either North or South America have had to contend with."[15]

Perhaps revealingly, Phillips twice shifted from the third-person voice to the first-person voice in the narrative that followed.

Besides writing about Butch Cassidy's life with a detailed knowledge indicative of someone who'd been there, Phillips also owned several of the famous outlaw's personal possessions. Found among his effects after his death was a circa-1900 revolver with Butch Cassidy's distinctive cattle brand carved into its handle. And just before his death, Phillips sent a ring to a former girlfriend of Butch Cassidy. The inside of the ring was engraved: "Geo C to Mary B." George Cassidy was the name Robert Parker had assumed at the start of his outlaw career to spare his upstanding Mormon family any embarrassment or harassment.[16]

There's one other type of evidence linking Butch Cassidy and William Phillips. A certified master graphologist employed by the police on other occasions examined handwriting samples of the two men. Her conclusion: "The letters were written by the same person."[17]

Legends of the Old West

Wyatt Earp, born 1848 in Iowa, is viewed as a hero by schoolboys today, but in his own time he alternated between the two sides of the law. Busted as a horse thief in Arkansas in 1871, he jumped bail and went on the lam to Kansas, where he hunted bison and married a local prostitute. He was arrested three more times for keeping a house of ill repute. Nevertheless, he became a deputy marshal. A jack-of-all-trades, he also did some mining and was a barber and gambler. In 1897, he and his brothers moved to Tombstone, Arizona, again in the law enforcement industry, and began to clash with some of the local cowboys—notably the McLaurys and the Clantons. Death threats were made and the conflict escalated and climaxed with the famous gunfight about a block north of the OK Corral. The famous gunfight is believed to have lasted about 30 seconds, and some 30 shots were fired. Many sources say the Earps instigated the shootout. Afterward, Wyatt was arrested for the murder of Billy Clanton and Tom and Frank McLaury. The judge who tried the case was a relative, and the Earps were found to have been justified in their actions. Many citizens of Tombstone thought differently. Wyatt died in 1929. Two years later one of his friends wrote *Wyatt Earp, Frontier Marshal,* depicting Earp as a hero. Eventually a TV show starring Hugh O'Brian reinforced the dubious legend of the "great lawman of the Wild West."

Finally, William Phillips died in Spokane in 1937, the same year and place Butch Cassidy's sister said her brother died.

Lula always denied Phillips was her brother, but she also wrote the following about Butch:

> Where he is buried and under what name is our secret. Who knows what might spring into the minds of either some hero worshippers or some debunkers in another 50 years? It is entirely possible that some person or persons would want to make a memorial out of my brother's burial spot if it were known. This would amount to glorifying his misspent life, an honor not according to his wishes nor the wishes of the family. If I were to reveal his burial place, someone would be sure to disturb it under some pretext, and my brother is entitled to rest in peace. Dad said: "All his life, he was chased. Now he has a chance to rest in peace, and that's the way it must be." Revealing his burial place would furnish clues for the curious to crack that secret. I wouldn't be a Parker if I broke my word.[18]

But over the years, others did share their knowledge that Butch Cassidy and William Phillips were one and the same.

The daughter of William Phillips's best friend in Spokane said he confided his previous persona to her parents: "My mother said that his stories used to make the hair on the back of her neck stand up. Real shoot-'em-up stuff. He told my mother and father he was Butch Cassidy."[19]

Phillips's adopted son heard similar stories about his father: "My dad never told me himself, but sometimes late at night, when I was supposed to be in bed, I would sit at the bottom of the stairway and listen to him tell these stories out in the living room. He talked about how he had robbed banks and trains, and how he had outsmarted all those lawmen."[20]

Mrs. William Phillips eventually confirmed her husband's true identity to their son: "My mother finally told me when I was about 20. And she didn't lie to me."[21]

Since William Phillips never fathered children and his remains were cremated, there's little likelihood that DNA testing could be used to positively establish his actual identity.

While the majority of post-South America accounts focus on Butch Cassidy, there are a few stories purporting to shed light on the later years of his companions, the Sundance Kid and Etta Place.

Reports have the Sundance Kid (whose real name was Harry Longabaugh) operating as a gunrunner in Nicaragua in 1911 and a mercenary in the Mexican revolution the following year. (The latter dovetails with Butch Cassidy's claim he encountered Sundance and Etta in the Mexican capital around that time.) He was also said to have served in the U.S. Army in France during World War I, afterward returning to a life of crime when he joined a robbery gang operating in the Midwest in the 1920s.

Reports have the Sundance Kid operating as a gunrunner in Nicaragua in 1911 and a mercenary in the Mexican revolution.

Some researchers believe Sundance—using the alias Hiram Bebee—died in 1955 in the Utah state prison, where he was serving a life sentence for killing a lawman in Mount Pleasant in 1945.

Identification of Bebee as the Sundance Kid rests largely on the fact that he claimed the same birthdate and birthplace as Harry Longabaugh (information not generally known outside the Longabaugh family and a few Sundance Kid researchers), and that a prison doctor observed scars on Bebee's body that reportedly matched wounds known to have been suffered by the Sundance Kid.[22]

Even less is known about the post-South America life of the Sundance Kid's paramour, Etta Place.

Some reports had her returning from South America alone before the alleged shootout, either because of homesickness or physical illness. According to Percy Seibert (Butch and Sundance's one-time employer in Bolivia and chief architect of their death myth): "[She] begged the Kid to take her back to the States. They went back to Denver, where Etta entered the hospital."

Sundance evidently returned to South America without her, because Seibert said when he asked Butch whether the pair of lovers had ever reunited, "he just

shook his head" with a sad look on his face.[23]

But if what Butch Cassidy told his sister in 1925 was true, Sundance and Etta were back together again when he spent time with them in Mexico City in 1912.

In all, there seems to be plenty of evidence to indicate the famed outlaws were not killed in Bolivia as reported in so many history books. Instead it appears Butch and Sundance successfully hoodwinked history. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Salt Lake Tribune*, 6/11/1972.
2 *In Search of Butch Cassidy* by Larry Pointer, University of Oklahoma Press (Norman, OK: 1978), 15.
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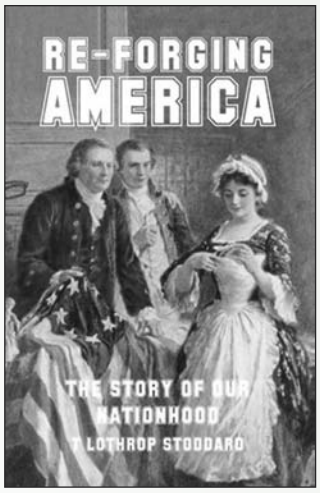
Philip Rife is the author of *The Pariah Files: 25 Dark Secrets You're Not Supposed to Know*, *Was It Murder?—Surprising Facts About 22 Famous Deaths*, *The Goliath Conspiracy*, *Premature Burials: Famous and Infamous People Who Cheated Death and Hoodwinked History* and many more.

Re-Forging America:
The Story of Our Nationhood



By T. Lothrop Stoddard. Written just after the passing of the 1924 Immigration Act, this book by one of America's most prominent racial thinkers is an in-depth analysis of the racial developments that led to the American Revolution, the Civil War and the mass immigration of the late 19th century which disrupted the until-then almost entirely Northwestern European colonization of North America. Delighted that the 1924 law effectively stopped all further mass migration, Stoddard devoted the rest of this work to discussing solutions to what he called the existing "racial dilemmas" facing America, namely the threat of illegal Mexican immigration, the growth in black numbers and unassimilable European immigrants. Although the 1924 act was repealed in the 1960s, this book contains many observations on race and the implications of mass migration which are more applicable now than ever before. "Despite what some disgruntled aliens assert, the fact remains that the American people has never shown a spirit of dislike for the foreigner as such. What Americans do dislike, and dislike most heartily, is the alien—either the low-grade alien who disrupts our living-standards, or the aggressive alien who dislikes our ways and wants to change everything here to suit himself. . . . Nothing is more certain than that the Fathers of the Republic intended America to be a white man's country." They showed this unequivocally by restricting naturalization to "free white persons." Softcover, 234 pages, #616, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Leader of Golden Dawn Party Discusses Politics in Greece

Nationalism is gaining around the globe. In Greece, the nationalist party called Golden Dawn (GD), led by Nikolaos Michaloliakos, made some major advances recently as that key Western nation held a pivotal election. These results have already had a huge impact. Golden Dawn, which adamantly opposes illegal immigration, has entered Parliament for the first time—with 21 seats. The mainstream used to ignore Golden Dawn, but—frightened by the party's recent advances—the media has now begun a relentless smear campaign. As no coalition government could be formed, however, new elections scheduled for June 17—as TBR goes to press—will decide the extent of Golden Dawn's influence.

By Pete Papaherakles

Golden Dawn, Greece's nationalist party, was a big winner on May 6, as Greece held its most important election in decades. The two major parties, Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and New Democracy (ND), saw a nosedive in popularity, due to the economic and immigration problems Greece is facing. PASOK, the previous ruling party, saw its support plummet to only 13% of the vote while the center-right ND narrowly took the lead with 18%. These two parties, which have ruled Greece since 1974, had previously shared more than 70% of the vote. Now they command just 31%.

Smaller parties have risen to fill the void. But out of 28 parties that ran, only seven scored the 3% of the vote needed to enter Parliament. Four of them are leftist, ranging from hardcore communists to the socialist PASOK. The other three are right wing, ranging from the moderate ND to what has been called the "ultra-right-wing" Golden Dawn party.

The Golden Dawn victory was the most exciting development of the Greek elections. Gaining only 1.5 percent at the polls in January, the Golden Dawn entered Parliament for the first time with an astonishing 7 percent of the vote, giving them—temporarily—21 seats in the 300-seat Greek Parliament.

A political movement led by Nikolaos Michaloliakos since 1980, the party has been growing rapidly despite being demonized by the Greek establishment media. This is largely due to its uncompromising stands on illegal immigration, repudiation of the national debt and support for the growth of a productive Greek economy. Golden Dawn also wants to see traditional Greek values and culture restored after decades of assault.

Support for Golden Dawn has grown dramatically, especially among Greeks, whose entire world has come tumbling down in the last two years. Unemployment has reached 22%—twice the Eurozone average—and is 53% among those 25 and under. Illegal Third World immigration has reached epidemic levels in the last 10 years. Non-Greeks (Muslims and Africans particularly) now make up a fifth of the population in a country that only 20 years ago was 98% white, Greek Orthodox. At that time it had one of the lowest crime rates in the world. Today, crime is skyrocketing.

Michaloliakos has never shied away from controversy, despite facing several attempts on his life over the years. In March 2010, the Golden Dawn offices were bombed, and there was at least one more failed

attempt on his life later that year.

Golden Dawn's detractors want them outlawed and declared a criminal hate group. Its website was taken down for alleged "hate speech," and the new site has been repeatedly sabotaged by its enemies. The party's "Greek key" logo has been referred to as a swastika and Michaloliakos as a modern-day Adolf Hitler.

In the September/October 2010 issue, TBR featured an exclusive interview with Michaloliakos. At that time the party was still very small, having received only about a quarter of one percent of the popular vote in the 2009 elections. Soon thereafter the economic crisis came crashing down on the Greeks.

After the recent elections, TBR contacted Golden Dawn again. Michaloliakos told THE BARNES REVIEW in an exclusive interview on May 9 that he is not backing down. His party's first mission will be to stop rampant illegal immigration and deport all illegal aliens. Golden Dawn believes the criminal bankers and politicians who plunged Greece into chaos and despair should be tried and put behind bars and the debt reassessed for its legality, as has been done in resurgent Iceland, which repudiated its bank debt and charged its ex-prime minister with malfeasance in court.

"They've all gone crazy since we got elected," Michaloliakos told TBR. "They have gone on an around-the-clock frenzy to defame us and portray us as nazis to kill support. Even Barroso is out to get us." (Jose Barroso is the president of the European Commission.)

"The media is doing all it can to scare people about Golden Dawn and to keep us out of Parliament," he added. Shortly after this interview was conducted, the Golden Dawn refused to appear on any mainstream media in Greece in protest of the unending smear campaign being waged against it.

In response, the controlled media and the Zionist establishment have increased the vitriol directed against Golden Dawn both in Greece and across the world. Even Abe Foxman, head of the notorious Anti Defamation League of Bnai Brith, has asked the president of Greece to declare Golden Dawn a hate group and bar them from entering Parliament. Foxman was riled by the comments of Golden Dawn about the WWII Jewish holocaust, which, Golden Dawn members say, is excessively exaggerated to the point of fiction.

Nick Michaloliakos, head of the Golden Dawn Party in Greece, has been aptly described as a fervent nationalist for his "Greece-first" political views. Golden Dawn would like to see illegal immigrants kicked out of Greece and control of Greece's financial future placed in the hands of the Greek people, not parasitic international banking cartels.

The other six parties—all of varying shades of corruption and betrayal of the Greek people—would like nothing more than for the Golden Dawn to fade away. But Michaloliakos, born in a town near ancient Sparta, is as much a patriot fighter as his glorious ancestors.

Michaloliakos finished the interview by firmly stating: "We will fight them with everything we've got. We will not quit until we free Greece from the bankers' occupation and we expel all the illegal invaders. Greece belongs to the Greek people, not to the globalists or to Third World criminals."

By the time you read this, new elections will have been held in Greece. We will bring you an update on that in our next issue. Best of luck to Golden Dawn. ✦

PETE PAPAHERAKLES is a Greek-American who has been living in America for more than 40 years. A nationalist thinker, he is currently the outreach director for AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper in Washington, D.C. Pete is also an extremely talented artist, who can be commissioned for portraits, cartoons and other illustrations. Reach him care of THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email him at peteafp@gmail.com.

TBR Book Seized in Germany

By Victor Thorn

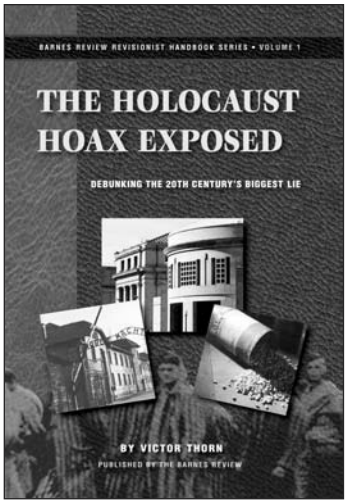
On March 26 a man residing in Germany ordered a copy of *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* [a book by Victor Thorn about the alleged extermination of Jews in World War II Germany—Ed.]. On April 30, the individual in question—whose identity will be protected, for legal reasons—notified this writer that German customs officials confiscated his book under the country's "holocaust denial" laws.

During a May 1 online interview, the intended recipient of *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* told TBR that instead of simply delivering his book, customs officials told him to visit their office. There, for reasons unknown, when he attempted to pick up his package, a young female officer "asked me to carefully open the parcel, giving me a pair of scissors." The man said he had no idea why German officials would find "suspicious" an unopened, non-descript package, especially when in the past he had other books shipped from the U.S. delivered to his home without incident.

After seeing the book's cover, the woman and her colleague walked to a back room, where they inspected it. They were absent for so long that the man decided to sit down on a chair.

Finally, upon returning, the woman informed him they would have to keep the book "to examine whether it is legal in Germany." She also mentioned the word *verharmlosung*, or "trivialization" of the holocaust.

Sensing that the Verfassungsschutz, or [German] Secret Service [literally "Constitution Protection"—Ed.], might now be involved, the man refused to provide his telephone number when customs officials requested it. Instead, he said he no longer wanted the book, but asked to simply take a quick look inside it. The customs agent denied his request, then disappeared again into the same back room. Eventually, a male customs employee allowed him to briefly leaf through the pages before confiscating it.


BARNES REVIEW REVISIONIST HANDBOOK SERIES • VOLUME 1
THE HOLOCAUST HOAX EXPOSED
DEBUNKING THE 20TH CENTURY'S BIGGEST LIE
BY VICTOR THORN
PUBLISHED BY THE BARNES REVIEW

Above, the cover of *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed*—the TBR book confiscated by German authorities—and the author, Victor Thorn. To get a copy of this banned book, contact TBR.

Upon returning home, the man wrote, "I almost felt like an outlaw," while also fearing he might be "marked as a neo-nazi, right-wing extremist or holocaust denier."

When asked about the climate in Germany regarding the subject of asking questions about the so-called holocaust, the man said: "It is not a conversation topic—not in private, and less in public discourse." Moreover, he said that if this topic is discussed in German online chat rooms, individuals are either blocked or banned from the website.

Considering this Big Brother state of affairs that borders on *Fahrenheit 451*-style book burnings, it is vital for every AFP reader to realize that one's freedom may not last forever. Someday—possibly soon—books such as *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* may similarly be banned in America.

As a victim of the Zionist Thought Police, the man whose book got confiscated paid tribute to TBR. "It is a good example of how important your dedicated and very appreciated work is, for the people of Germany." ✦

Filmmaker Details Vicious Persecution of Revisionists

In 1992, Willis Carto's Institute for Historical Review was set ablaze by arsonists using techniques and materials described by the FBI as bearing a "Mossad signature."

By Victor Thorn

During an interview with this author, Mark Farrell, creator of a documentary entitled *The Persecution of Revisionists: The Holocaust Unveiled*, spoke about legions of Jewish thugs that have tried to silence those who question the holocaust theory. "What are they trying to hide by censoring free speech?" he asked.

The problem is, the tactics used by these Zionist enforcers extend well beyond mere censorship. Take, for example, Germar Rudolf, a Ph.D.-level chemist who was exiled from Germany after he exhibited beyond any shadow of a doubt that Zyklon B was never used to exterminate Jews during WWII.

Celebrated historian David Irving spent 13 months in solitary confinement in an Austrian jail for statements that supposedly trivialized the holocaust, such as, "more people died in the back seat of Sen. Edward Kennedy's motor car at Chappaquiddick than died in the gas chamber at Auschwitz."

Indeed, as Farrell said during a recent WING TV interview: "In other countries, it's actually illegal to even question any aspect of the holocaust subject. You'll go to jail. It's a crime. But what are they trying to hide? It's not a crime to question that millions of people died under the Russian regime or in China. So why can't we question the holocaust?" He then proceeded to point out that many of those in the left-leaning "alternative media" refused to have any scholarly debate or air footage that questions the holocaust because they're funded by wealthy Zionists—Christians and Jews.

On Nov. 29, 1993 Dr. David Cesarani had his character assassinated after telling *The Guardian* that "gas chambers" now on display at Auschwitz were built in 1948 after WWII ended. The cremation chimney at this facility—described as symbolic—was also built at the same time.

Officials in Munich fined David Irving $22,000 for making a similar statement. Irving also referenced a holocaust speaker who addressed schoolchildren in Cincinnati. This woman described escaping from three different concentration camps, the final time by clawing her way through a cement wall with her fingernails.

Below are a few other instances where Revisionist historians have been attacked, imprisoned, censored, fired or worse for their scholarly efforts.

• Ernst Zündel—Imprisoned for six years in addition to having posters plastered across his neighborhood teaching would-be arsonists how to construct Molotov cocktails. The flyers also provided a map with directions to Zündel's home. Later, on May 7, 1995, his house was set on fire.

• Attorney Sylvia Stolz—Received 3.5 years behind bars and lost her law license for defending Zündel. She called the holocaust "the biggest lie in world history."

• Attorney Horst Mahler—Now serving 13 years in a German jail after calling the holocaust "the most colossal lie in the history of mankind."

• Hans Schmidt, Guenter Deckert, Dr. Frederick Töben, Germar Rudolf, Fred Leuchter and Udo Walendy—All imprisoned in Germany and/or exiled from their homeland.

• Frank Walus and Thies Christophersen—Both of these men had acid thrown in their faces. Christophersen also was a victim of arson and death threats.

• David Cole—Himself Jewish, after personally visiting Auschwitz and interviewing director Franciszek Piper and other tour guides, Cole exposed the Zyklon B scam and how the flimsy doors at alleged "death chambers" could not have possibly detained Jewish laborers or held poisonous gases. Afterward, while giving a speech in California, JDL thugs punched him in the face while threatening to murder him and his parents.

• Dr. Robert Faurisson—Assaulted at least 10 times. Had his teeth knocked out and jaw broken.

• Bishop Richard Williamson—Expelled by the Catholic Church in Argentina after saying that no more than 300,000 Jews died during WWII.

• Paul Rassinier, Arthur Butz (author of *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*) and Juergen Graf—All were either barred from entering or expelled from certain countries or were fired from teaching positions.

• Attorney Juergen Rieger—Assaulted and had his car blown up.

• Jim Keegstra—Fined, terminated from his job, financially decimated, while being a victim of arson.

• John Demjanjuk—Falsely accused of being "Ivan the Terrible," allegedly a vicious camp guard, he was sentenced to death by hanging. Jailed and deported, this poor man was literally hounded to death by fanatical Israelis. He died while incarcerated in Germany. ✦

———

Victor Thorn is an independent journalist based in Pennsylvania.

A Dangerous Book by Victor Thorn . . .

By William White

There are three types of people who believe, or pretend to believe, in the holocaust: The first are those who are invested in it and who stand to profit from its lies; the second are those who are ignorant of the facts; the third are those who know better but are afraid of the violence with which the lie of the holocaust is enforced. Those who fall into none of those three categories will likely enjoy Victor Thorn's *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed: Debunking the Twentieth Century's Greatest Lie*.

Written as a series of short, self-contained arguments, Thorn, author of numerous books on a variety of subjects, provides the reader with the logic necessary to debunk the casual debater's arguments about why and how the National Socialist German government allegedly killed Jews. Quoting from actual documents of the National Socialist government, Thorn shows that the Germans set up camps as long-term housing facilities—with their own money and own institutions—because the Germans placed a high value on the Jews as laborers. He then goes on to challenge and expose the utter irrationality of the exterminationist argument.

Whereas most Revisionist books on the holocaust get bogged down in the technical minutiae of the chemical and mechanical impossibility of the holocaust legend, Thorn makes his argument clear and to the point. In 1945, the entire prewar Jewish population of Europe was estimated at 3.45 million. The German portion of that was 560,000. So, how did 6 million die? The German army lost the war because it ran out of fuel. How did the Germans fuel the crematoria that allegedly got rid of 6 million? At the end of the war, the Red Cross noted that only 120,000 Jews had served time in labor camps. So, how did 3.7 million Jews apply for—and receive—"reparations"?

Simple questions like this destroy the exterminationist fantasy of Jewish suffering during WWII—and are enough for the man on the street to win an argument with anyone he encounters. And it is because the holocaust lie is so easily debunked that violence has been used across the globe to maintain it—both the violence of the state, and street violence by Jews. This violence has a long history, and thus, Thorn also tells us of the false confessions the Allies obtained under torture from former officials of the German government—officials like Rudolf Hoess, who was drugged, beaten and made to sign false claims that he personally witnessed the deaths of 2.5 million people in 1942 at a number of camps which never existed!

Simple arguments—things that the advocates of the holocaust cult cannot rebut except with blows—are what makes Thorn's *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* shine. For those who need to persuade their friends that they are being lied to about the holocaust, this book is a needed foundation—just $20 from TBR. ✦

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ROMAN COINAGE

It may be worth pointing out that Old Rome did not have just one centralized system of coinage (TBR, May/June 2012). The coinage of most of the Roman world for the 500 or so years from its beginnings until about A.D. 250 consisted, on the one hand, of a mixture of silver, bronze and, from the late first century, gold coins, minted centrally at Rome and on a large scale; and, on the other hand, a mass of small issues, mostly in bronze, but some in silver, minted locally in the provinces, with the names of individual cities and sometimes city officials.

Although the Romans could have unified the currency of the empire, they did not. One might conclude from this that the Romans had no desire to change the coinages of the provinces they acquired. This is all the more interesting, given two further considerations: Firstly, we can see that they could have forced all their subjects to use the same coins, if they had wanted to, like the European Union (EU) forcing everyone to use the euro. Secondly, that they did not do this is all the more remarkable since they had a conception of all these provincial coinages they "inherited" as being, in some sense, "foreign."

I wonder if Greece might not have gotten into such a mess had the EU allowed the Greeks to continue to use the drachma alongside the euro?

Alec Roubanis
Florida

KUDOS FOR WHITE

My hand and heart go out to William White for the fantastic job that he did with the book *The Centuries of Revolution* [$25 from TBR]. After reading about what Mr. White went through, physically and emotionally, in his stand against the establishment, my heart sank into my stomach. Although I'm a Christian, this book opened my eyes to the fact of how past and modern-day Christianity has been manipulated and used for the advancement of the Judeo-Zionist cause. The blindfolding of Christianity has caused it to succumb to a so-called "Judeo-Christian ethic"—an ethic that has supported the killing of thousands of Palestinian Muslims—all in the name of false theological interpretation. I have read the book three times. As soon as I get it back from a friend, I'll be reading it again.

Vinnie Sirois
Via email

A SAD MEMORIAL DAY FOR ME

Memorial Day is an occasion when I am visited by an awful realization: The men who fought and died in America's wars of the last 100 years—or have been rotting in enemy prison camps—did it all in vain.

They did not fight to keep me or those they loved free. If we still have a modicum of freedom, it is not because of the sacrifice of these men—but in spite of it. These brave boys were abused, betrayed and cast off by those with no real interest in either them or the freedom they profess.

No such discomfiting but honest words will be uttered by any U.S. politician. Instead, they will offer the usual soothing, comforting cant, in the cynical knowledge that most people prefer lies to the truth.

Think of all those millions of Christian soldiers who marched into a great and glorious World War II that would give people everywhere in the world freedom. Think of Korea and Vietnam, where tens of thousands more were called to die fighting the very Communist menace that resulted from our World War II destruction of those two earlier bulwarks against international Communism: Germany and Japan. Think of the ongoing, never-ending "wars on terror" in the Middle East and Afghanistan.

You can blame all these disasters and more on Zionist/Jewish interests.

Corneliu Costel
Florida

TITANIC CONTROVERSIES

As a longtime TBR/AFP subscriber, I feel compelled to add to Michael Collins Piper's timely TBR editorial on the *Titanic*. Since he's a devotee of *Titanic* history, I am going to absolutely make his day.

On the centennial of the *Titanic* debacle, if there's any Revisionist story that's insignificant, it's Maggie's nickname. The real *Titanic* lesson for today is (and as James Cameron may or may not have figured out) that the wreck we've all seen on TV is not the *Titanic*—it's her older sister, *Olympic*.

There is no question, at all, that we've all been had by the court historians. Irish schools taught (until the early 1960s) that "the switch" was an insurance fraud, and the historical evidence still, to this day, contains several smoking guns to prove, with certainty, that indeed such was the case. There are welding signatures, confirming photographs, gross registered tonnage calculations, and a myriad of other details that put the old shadow of doubt well into the limelight. The fact that people died actually made the fraud harder to detect (though White Star never had the slightest intention of anyone dying). The plan to evacuate everyone from a fake iceberg collision went horribly awry, when they prematurely hit something else that angled them away from their waiting rescue ships. Hard to believe? I can assure Mr. Piper (and any other interested Revisionist) that digging through Mr. Robin Gardiner's books (especially the third one) will show even the staunchest skeptic that here's another historical fairy tale that, after 100 years, needs to be put to rest.

Allan N. Spreen
Via E-mail

(The point of Mr. Piper's piece was not what Maggie's real nickname was but an example of the process by which utter and blatant fabrications are retrojected into historiography. Our experts would like to look at your evidence with open minds. However, based upon what we know at this time—and we have looked at this theory—we believe that the two ships were superficially similar, there were glaring physical differences between them, such that it would be impossible to pass either of these two ships off for the other.—Ed.)

SEND US YOUR COMMENTS

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